

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



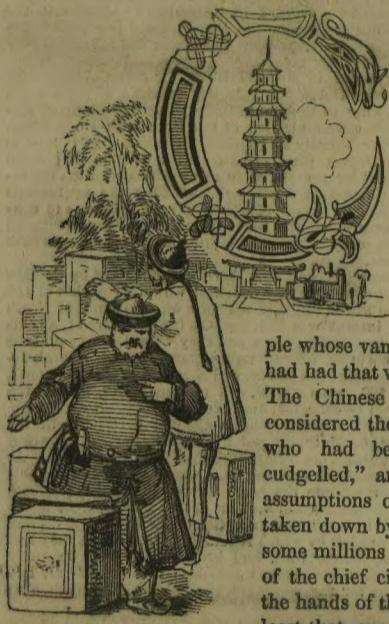
BEST—LELOIR, SCARABUS.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.

WAR IN CHINA.



ANTON has so constantly furnished to the Indian Mail a catalogue of small quarrels and uneasy bickerings between the English Factory and the Chinese authorities, that they have lately attracted but little notice. They were set down as the natural expressions of irritation by a people whose vanity is excessive, and who had had that vanity seriously wounded. The Chinese disputes were, in fact, considered the grumblings of a nation who had been "exceedingly well cudgelled," and whose extraordinary assumptions of superiority had been taken down by the necessity of paying some millions of dollars to ransom one of the chief cities of the empire out of the hands of the "foreign devils." The least that can be allowed to the vanquished is the privilege of expressing his dissatisfaction. Nay, the English public was not at all surprised at hearing of various frays and cases of conflict, in which something had passed harder than words. But distance and imperfect information had left us rather unprepared for an outburst of actual war, and a feat of arms almost unexampled for its daring and the rapidity of execution.

A campaign of thirty-six hours, ending in the destruction of a

whole line of forts, mounting 879 guns, is rather startling. Those who planned the operation must have known the character of the people well; for, made against any other race, it would have been sheer madness. This will be more evident, when we consider that the population of Canton is calculated to be much more than a million, and that the Bogue forts are the sole defence of the river. By the ordinary rules that guide military operations, to attack the defences of a population of a million, and threaten the city itself, with a force of only nine hundred men, would be insanity. We could not venture such "long odds" against the Cape Kaffirs or John Heki, though civilisation in South Africa and New Zealand is far lower than the point it has attained in China. The Chinese have a military organisation, some knowledge of fortification, they have ordnance and large guns, and on this occasion showed some readiness in the use of them; and yet a total inability to defend themselves is as marked a characteristic as their invincible contempt for us, and their insolence both in words and deeds.

In fact, there has been a good deal of ignorance on both sides, and we are only beginning to come to an understanding. Seeing the perfection the Chinese have attained in many of the manual arts, and knowing they have a policy and a government as settled and artificial as those of the oldest European States, we have given them credit for more real ability than, as a people, they deserve. The Celestials do not improve on acquaintance; as, we believe, all Governors and negotiators have experienced. To begin with one great defect—one that is the root of all weakness and worthlessness—from the highest to the lowest they have no sense of truth, or the slightest conception of the value of good faith: as a sentiment it does not exist. The latest writer on their character, Mr. Thomas Meadows, says, with respect to "Chinese lying," you should "listen to their tales and accept their promises, as if you really believed the former and trusted in the latter—but be careful you do no such thing." In commercial matters there is a degree

of self-interest involved that checks this dishonesty of word and action; but in public affairs there is no dealing with a people who act on trickery as the rule and good faith as the exception. Nor, in spite of all that has been said of the character of the Mandarins, do we see that they are much better than the people. Their whole system of administration is corrupt, though bribery and peculation are severely punished—when found out. They are as little to be trusted as the rabble: they defame and vilify the residents and merchants in their proclamations, and hold them up to the violence of the mob, at the very moment they are entertaining the same men with apparent cordiality at their tables; and when an Englishman is attacked or beaten, if reparation be insisted on, they are as ready with a decree against the people; and, if very much pressed, will seize somebody and punish him—whether the real offender or not is immaterial; for Chinese justice is by no means particular about beheading the wrong person—nay, a rich man can be bastinadoed, or even (according to a late authority) hanged by substitute, as we avoid service in the militia. Taken altogether, there are more vices and fewer virtues in the Chinese character than we have supposed; and their defects are those that will make their subjection to the rulers of the rest of the East an absolute necessity. In China, as in Hindostan, the conflict of Race has begun. From the moment the rule of total exclusion was broken, that conflict became inevitable; and we are now seeing its earliest events. What India underwent in the days of Clive and Hastings, will surely be the future history of China; and Pottinger and Gough will be hereafter the parallels of those founders of our Eastern Empire. We are compelled to act: our forbearance is not comprehended, and gains only insult; and, as there is no instance in the records of mankind of the powerful race submitting to the caprice and insolence of a weak one, the end of the matter is evident. We shall have to supersede the Mandarins by "Stipendiaries" in boots and round hats, and to suggest to the



SAVIGNE,
MINISTER OF REVISION OF THE LAWS.

COUNT ARNIM,
(FOREIGN.)

DUESBERG,
(FINANCE.)

EICHHORN,
(PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.)

ROTHER,
(COMMERCE.)

BODELSCHWING,
(HOME MINISTER AND KING'S REPRESENTATIVE.)

MUHLER,
(STATE AND JUSTICE.)

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTERS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Brother of the Moon the propriety of retiring into private life on a pension.

The single doubt we have of this step being among the results of time is, that Canton, the only place where we have a footing on the mainland of China, is not a fair sample of the whole empire. It is described as the most depraved city of the land, its population as the refuse of the whole people. It is a sort of Alsatia, or refuge of the most turbulent and worst portion of the Chinese; licentiousness abounds, and thieving is common. It is said "there is an organised band of 20,000 robbers in and around Canton." It is this population which the Government is continually exciting against the "foreign devils," by whose intercourse alone the city is supported! In any riot life is not safe; a fire creates such a scene of brigandage that the mob has often to be fired on to keep it off. From these, and various other symptoms, we imagine the Chinese Government is, with the assumption of absolute power, in reality very weak. The people post up placards denouncing the authorities quite as often as the authorities denounce the people by the same means. Among the proclamations published during the late disturbances, one proscribes Keying, the Imperial Commissioner, and declares it "desirable that every one should exert himself, that, all uniting together, we may set fire to his palace, and then cast his dead body into the street. To do this is not exceeding the law!"

The desire to keep within legal bounds is edifying; but the whole of the proclamations are a study; they illustrate the Chinese system of falsifying everything. The Central Authority and the Emperor are kept as much in the dark as to the real state of things as possible. Thus, the attack on the forts is stated by the "Militia and gentry of Canton" to have been made by Chinese "outlaws," speaking the native tongue, but "clothed in a foreign dress." This evidently means the Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, who were engaged in the operation. The whole affair is thus coloured as a rebellion, not an invasion. The same body advise the people to kill all carpenters and masons who may be brought from Hong-Kong or Whampoa to work for the English Factory. Assassination, or killing without risk to themselves, is with them, as with the North American Indians, the chief rule of war. All the defence they could devise for the city was to have pots of lime, brickbats, stone, &c., ready on the house-tops, to be "thrown down with thundering force," if the Barbarians entered it. In everything there is the same want of power either of thought or action, most extraordinary in a community that has cities as populous as London. It is as if all the children of the universe had gathered together, and set up as a nation for themselves, and, thinking insolence and mischief manly, indulging in them to a point beyond enduring; till a few of their fathers, not choosing to put up with it any longer, step in, kick the whole of their absurd social fabric about their ears, and subject them to a real, wholesome authority.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY.

The debates in the newly-established Prussian Diet, imperfectly as they have been published, have excited considerable interest, and attracted attention to the policy and *personnel* of the Prussian Ministry. We have received from Berlin sketches of the principal functionaries of the State; and we accompany them with an account of the general system of the Government they have to administer.

The ruling power of Prussia is purely administrative. The kingdom itself is an union of provinces, gained by Frederick the Great in war, or ceded to his successor at the General Peace of 1815; differing in religion, customs, and feelings, they are held together by the network of a Bureaucracy, which extends one system of administration over all, and is worked by an immense body of officials, all of whom are completely dependent on the King—from the First Minister to the humblest toll-collector. If all our parochial, municipal, and magisterial officers were paid and controlled by the Government, instead of being divided into independent local jurisdictions, we should have something approaching the Prussian system of Government.

The Government belongs to the King exclusively—he exercises the sovereign power, with the assistance of a Council of State, a Ministry of State, and of Privy Councillors.

The Council of State is composed of a President and Vice-President, of the Princes of the Royal Family above eighteen years of age, of the Ministers of State, of the Commanders-in-Chief and Presidents of Provinces, and of sixty Officers of the Executive, who are nominated to seats in this Council through the confidence of the Sovereign.

The Ministers of State are composed of the Prince of Prussia, and all the Privy Councillors on Duty.

The Departments of the Government are nine in number, under the control of the actual Ministers; they are the following:—

The Department of the King's Household, in two divisions.

The Department of Public Worship, of Public Instruction, of Medical Affairs. These three important branches are under the direction of Dr. Eichhorn.

The Ministry of Revision of the Laws, directed by Dr. Savigné.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, under Baron de Canitz and Count Arnim.

The Department of the Interior is under Baron Bodelschwing-Velmede.

The Ministry of Justice, under the State-Councillor Muhler.

The Ministry of Finance, under Privy-Councillor Duesberg.

The Ministry of Commerce, under Rosher.

The War Department is conducted by General Von Boyen.

In addition to these, there are certain central or superior authorities, subservient to the departments of the Ministry. The first are—the General Tribune of Censure attached to the Ministry of Justice, the Direction of Public Works, the Consulting Committee of Arts and Finances, the General Direction of the Lottery, the Committee of Examining Commissaries attached to the Ministry of Finance, the Archives of the State and of the Cabinet, under the special direction of the Ministers of the Royal Household and of Foreign Affairs. The second are the Court of Accounts, the Post-office, the General Administration of the Debts of the State, the Commercial and Statistical Offices, and the General Commission of the Royal Commands. The Court has likewise its officers—the Grand Chamberlain and the Grand Marshal, the Master of the Royal Hounds, a General Inspector of the Aulic Music, a Grand Butler, a Grand Master of the Ceremonies, a Marshal of the Court, and inferior officers, such as Prefects of the Castles of Königsberg, Stolzenfelds, Breslau.

DR. DE SAVIGNE.

Dr. De Savigné is the chief of one of the departments into which the Ministry of Justice is divided: he has charge of the revision of the laws: some are daily becoming extinct, or superseded by others. When it is recollect that this duty is quite sufficient to employ an able man—and Savigné is eminent as a lawyer and jurist. He is a member of the Council of State by virtue of his office. Muhler is his colleague in the administration, and takes the general superintendence of judicial proceedings. De Savigné has been, since 1815, associated with Eichhorn in a periodical publication devoted to jurisprudence and the philosophy of law.

COUNT ARNIM.

Count Adolph Armin-Buitzenburg is a member of the Council of State, which includes all the chief officers of Government, as of right: other and inferior functionaries may be nominated to it by the "confidence of the King." Count Armin, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, is one of the principal members of this body. His family belongs to the rank of the ancient nobility of the German empire, taking their title from a domain called Buitzenburg. One of his ancestors was a Field Marshal under Wallenstein, in the troublous times of the Thirty Years' War. At a later period it has produced a poet and novelist, whose works are still in good repute. His immediate predecessor was Minister of Justice of Prussia at the time of his death in 1805. Count Armin is a Minister of liberal tendencies, but practical and conciliating. He is one of the best speakers in the new Diet; and it was the influence of his speech on the Address, in reply to the harangue of the King, that the expressions of dissatisfaction with the terms of the constitution were expunged. He fully agreed with the views of the movers of those resolutions, and boldly expressed his opinion; but he thought the urging of those views at that moment impolitic. The increased stability and influence of the Diet, which he predicted as a consequence of moderation and forbearance at the outset, seem to have justified his policy.

DUESBERG AND ROTHER.

These Ministers are connected by their official duties, and may be classed together; of the two, Rother holds the more prominent position; he is an active Minister of Finance, especially well versed in the practical management of the monetary business and currency of the nation. In 1837, on the death of M. Fries, he was appointed Chief of the Royal Bank of Berlin, and its branches in the principal towns and cities of the provinces. The State debts are under his management, and he is Chief Commissioner of the Society of Maritime Commerce. But he is not the only Finance Minister; the department is more divided and subdivided than almost any other; he is, however, one of the chiefs; he holds a seat in the Council of State.

De Duesberg, before he was placed in the Department of Commerce, was the subordinate Minister of Public Works, his "specialty" being the superintendence of the temporal and State questions connected with the Catholic Church and population.

DR. EICHORN.

Johann Albrecht Friedrich Eichhorn was born on the 2d March, 1779, at Wertheim-on-the-Main; his father held an office in the service of the Reigning

Prince of Lowenstein; he was so enthusiastic an admirer of Frederick the Great, that after the completion of his studies at Gottingen, he induced his son to enter the civil service of Prussia, in which he rapidly rose to the rank of Assessor, from whom the higher Ministers of State are chosen. On the breaking out of the War of Liberation, in 1813, he gave up this post, and served as a volunteer in the Army of Silesia, in which his administrative ability promoted him to be Auditor and Paymaster. He was also extensively engaged in the negotiations with Napoleon relative to exchange of prisoners. It was in these transactions he exhibited the diplomatic talents which afterwards associated him with the Liberal Minister, Von Stein, in the difficult negotiations required in the resettlement of Germany after the dissolution of the Empire of Napoleon, when Princes and Dukes were scrambling for "their own again," and as much of their neighbours as they could get hold of.

Integrity and great tact and intelligence led him satisfactorily through affairs of extreme difficulty with unusual success, and his efforts were acknowledged by all the Sovereigns of Europe: he has more orders and stars, perhaps, than any man living—the Duke of Wellington excepted. In 1831 he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs: in this office he has to conduct all intercourse between Prussia and the several states of the German Confederation. He has done immense service in liberating the internal trade and commerce of Germany from the old jealous restrictions that formerly existed between State and State. The policy of the Zollverein is still in a great measure under his control.

BARON DE BODELSCHWING.

Baron de Bodelschwing-Velmede is the Minister of the Home Department. He is also a member of the Cabinet of the King—another body of Ministers, which has a general superintending power over civil and military affairs. We may remark, that the departments, sub-departments, and divisions of functions, are carried to excess in Prussia. One man may be a member of two, three, or more departments; or one office may be filled by two persons with co-equal powers. This minute division of duties and functions is the fault of the Prussian system, from the highest department to the lowest, and is severely felt by the people—especially in judicial and legal proceedings. This division of offices also leads to confusion in describing the functions of a Minister; he may be named under one office, when he may take a higher rank from another; and the German titles, from their immense length and intricacy, make the confusion worse confounded. We could reproduce some, that, to an English reader, would be perfectly ludicrous, from their uncouth complexity.

Baron de Bodelschwing, in addition to his Ministerial duties, has now to discharge the new and important functions of Royal Commissioner to the United Diet, to which post he was appointed on the assembling of that body in April last. In this capacity his name is more frequently brought before the public than in his Ministerial office: his duties do not seem to be well defined; the nearest description that can be given of them is, that he has to express the will of the King on points which he cannot decide in person, as they arise. He is, in fact, the representative of the Monarch at the Diet.

MUHLER.

Heinrich Gottlob Muhler, Minister of Justice, was born 23rd June, 1780, at Luisenhoff, near Pless, in Upper Silesia. He was educated at Halle, and, in 1801, entered the civil service, in the usual manner, in one of the inferior and merely administrative offices. He distinguished himself by application and talent for business, and rose steadily in rank and influence. On the death of the Minister of Justice, Danckelman, the duties of the office were divided between two functionaries, of whom Muhler was one: but, by a Cabinet order of 17th December, 1838, they were again united, and the whole department was placed under the control of Muhler. The post is one of excessive labour; but Muhler is one of those men to whom toil is pleasure, as it involves him in no painful doubts; his mind is clear, strong, and decisive. He has done much for the improvement of the law in the removal of old and useless forms; but the whole system of German jurisprudence is antiquated and cumbersome; a faint idea may be formed of it by imagining what the state of things would be in England, if every case, civil and criminal, had to go through the documentary forms and tediousness of the Court of Chancery. It is believed that the publicity of the Courts of Justice, just established by the King, is an improvement that the country owes to Muhler.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Our Paris Correspondent informs us that the Court of Peers on Tuesday decided upon the accusations made against M. de Girardin; who, on making his appearance at the bar, appeared pale and much agitated. After some preliminary remarks from the President, M. de Girardin addressed the Chamber: the whole of his defence being the reiteration of what he had previously said in the other Chamber, that he had never any intention to insult the Chamber of Peers, and that his remarks were solely directed against the Government. After some observations from several hon. Peers the Chamber resolved itself into a secret committee to deliberate on the subject. The result was that M. de Girardin was acquitted by 134 votes to 60—majority, 74.

An accident happened on the Northern Railway on Sunday, but, fortunately, there was no loss of life. The train which left Amiens for Paris at four o'clock in the afternoon had only proceeded a short distance, when it came upon a rail which was loosened, from the circumstance of a wedge having given way. The engine immediately ran off the rails. Several exaggerated accounts of the accident have appeared, but we are happy to find that no injury was received by any of the passengers. The driver had his arm broken, and this, we believe, was the extent of the personal injury done.

The line of railway called the Centre, between Orleans and Barezis, is to be opened for traffic on the 1st July.

More than usual excitement has been caused by the fact that the Committee of the Chamber of Peers, in the case of General Cubieres, has resolved to put M. Teste, M. de Palaprat, and M. Parmentier, on their trial with that officer. The offences with which the accused are charged are those of swindling, bribery, and corruption. The idea of including M. Teste, formerly a Minister, seems to be considered with peculiar importance by the Parisians.

Lord and Lady Normanby have returned to Paris from England.

The *Réforme* states that the rise in the price of grain continued last week in the greater part of France. In the north, east, west, and centre, prices advanced, but in the south they fell in a very material manner, owing to the numerous arrivals at Marseilles, and the harvest having already commenced on several points. The fall, according to that journal, will be general during the next fortnight, no matter what the result of the crops may be. The rye has been partly reaped in the south-west, on the side of the Pyrenees and the Garonne, and in the beginning of July the grain will be collected in the barns ready to be thrashed.

SPAIN.

There is no political news in the Madrid papers, if we except a report that there is a probability of the formation of a Narvaez Ministry. Senor Zaiagoza, known as the intimate friend of the Duke of Valencia, has left Madrid for Paris, charged as it was generally supposed, with overtures to the Duke. The Queen was learning to drive six in hand.

The Marchioness of Santa Cruz, so long principal lady of the bedchamber to the Queen, died at Madrid on the 16th.

The Madrid papers discuss the affairs of Portugal at great length. According to the statements of the *Heraldo* and the *Faro*, the British Minister at Lisbon required the withdrawal of the Spanish troops from Portugal, and was supported by the French representative; but the Portuguese Court expressed apprehension that, unless the Spanish army were allowed to remain for some time, the country would be infested with armed bands, and thrown into utter insecurity, and accordingly refused to give the order. The *Faro* advocates, with great ardour, the necessity of a prolonged occupation of Portugal. The *Espanol* contains a letter, stating that, although the insurgent peasantry of the Alentejo were returning to their homes, they were, nevertheless, concealing their arms, saying they would soon be wanted. The *Faro* represents the state of Catalonia to be alarming. Three divisions of the Spanish army were to have entered Portugal on the 13th. Monzon, Evora, and Portalegre had been occupied.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Henry Clay* arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday night, with New York papers of the 7th inst. The only local intelligence of interest relates to commercial matters. The news received at New York, on the 3rd, by the *Hibernia*, was regarded, by commercial men, as highly important, and exceedingly favourable.

The effect of her intelligence at New York was very great: prices of bread-stuffs advanced with the greatest rapidity, and the transactions in bread-stuffs were immense.

The Mexican news is that General Worth entered Puebla, on the route to Mexico, on the 15th May, after a sharp skirmish with a party of lancers sent to oppose his advance, in which four Mexicans were killed. Santa Anna had been in the city a moment before the Americans entered, and proceeded to the capital, leaving, it was reported, General Valencia, with 14,000 men, to resist the further advances of the enemy. Rio Frio was the only point on the road from Puebla to Mexico likely to give the Americans trouble; and, if the Mexicans were to make a stand there, entrenched, and with a sufficient artillery, a sanguinary battle might be the result. Santa Anna, in his last message, stated to the Mexicans (alluding to this position) that they had now an opportunity of making some difficulty for the Americans, however their army might present itself, and that he was furnishing the works with good cannon, supposing the commissioners appointed to superintend the defence of the capital had selected Rio Frio as the only available point of defence, and would remove thither their cannon. Another battle was daily expected. According to some accounts, General Worth was in pursuit of Santa Anna, in advance of Puebla. The news of the Presidential election at Mexico was unknown. Santa Anna, Elesiaga, and Herrera were among the candidates. The latter was favourable to peace. General Scott was ill at Jalapa.

CHINA AND INDIA.

CAPTURE OF THE BOUGUE FORTS.

The Overland Mail from India has arrived, with papers from Bombay of May 12; Calcutta, May 3; China, April 25.

The news from China is exceedingly important. The Chinese having refused to redress the injuries complained of by the British in China, the Bogue fort have been again captured by the English forces under Sir John Davis, General D'Aguilar, and Captain Macdougal, R. N. After destroying the gateway and blowing up the magazines, they spiked 124 pieces of cannon. Her Majesty's

forces were about commencing an assault on Canton, when the Chinese Government submitted to all the demands of her Majesty's Plenipotentiary without reserve, just in time to arrest the destruction of that city.

The French also have not been idle, for the *Victorieuse* corvette, Captain Géronde, arrived in harbour from Cochin-China, having been at Thourane, with Commodore La Pierre, in his Most Christian Majesty's frigate *La Gloire*, of 52 guns, to demand redress for imprisoning the French Bishop (who had been sent to Singapore by the Cochin-Chinese), and probably also to make a treaty. They were received apparently in a friendly manner, but information was given of some treachery, and of their hostile intentions, which was confirmed by the seizure of some papers, and great preparations in the forts, and five large Cochin-Chinese men-of-war being in readiness with a multitude of armed boats, which put the Admiral La Pierre on his guard. Insult was soon offered, and they were compelled to depart. The French Commodore, in self-defence, was compelled to attack them; and, after an hour and a half's hard fighting, two men-of-war were blown up, two abandoned and afterwards burnt, and the Cochin-Chinese Admiral's vessel was taken and burnt also. The forts fired all the time, but only a few shots hit.

After this event the French frigates withdrew. From the multitude of troops on board the vessels and in the forts great slaughter must have been committed. Some of the accounts estimate the loss of the Chinese at 1000. Only two or three were killed, and some wounded, in the French frigates.

We supply an interesting account of the expedition to Canton, with slight abridgement, from a narrative by an eye witness in the *Times*. It is dated Hong Kong, April 26; and after mentioning that it transpired on the 1st of April, that the Chinese Commissioner Keying had treated Sir John Davis's proposals in the most contemptuous manner, it proceeds to state:—

"No sooner had the Governor come to a decision, than General D'Aguilar ordered the entire force available, after providing for the safety of the colony, to embark that night; and, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, being then past four o'clock, the troops, including the detachments from the outposts of Salwan and Stanley, respectively seven and nine miles distant, together with the guns, *materiel*, provisions, and stores necessary for the expedition, were all embarked with the greatest order and regularity by soon after midnight. The military force under General D'Aguilar did not amount to 1,000 men of all arms, and consisted of her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, the 42d Madras Native Infantry, and detachments of the Royal Artillery and Sappers. The naval force, under Captain Macdougal, the senior naval officer, was composed of her Majesty's ships *Vulture* and *Espiegle*, the Hon. Company's steamer *Pluto*, and the *Corsair*, a small merchant steamer running between Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao, which having come in at ten o'clock P.M., was instantly hired for the expedition. A lorch was also taken up by the Ordnance for the artillery, and was speedily converted by Colonel Breverton into a gun-boat. Several Chinese boats were engaged for the transport of commissariat stores, &c., and followed the squadron up the river. His Excellency the Plenipotentiary, the General and staff, embarked at the same hour on board the *Vulture*, and about two o'clock A.M. the squadron was under way, the *Vulture* towing the gun-boat and two junks containing the sappers with scaling ladders, powder, bags, &c., the *Pluto* and *Corsair* following as closely as possible.

"The plan of operations arranged by General D'Aguilar and Captain Macdougal, and approved by Sir John Davis, was that the defences of the Canton river should be seized; and, owing to the impossibility of occupying them, disarmed, so as to secure the safe communication of the force with Hong-Kong. This object being attained as exp

"The night of our arrival passed with vigilance on our side, and with quietness on the part of the Chinese. The whole affair had been so sudden, they did not know which way to turn; besides, trusting in our weakness, the Government and had thought themselves secure. On the following morning the guns were drawn up, and the troops under arms, to receive Keying, but not to salute him—the British Plenipotentiary having insisted that Keying should wait upon him at the English Consulate, within the factories; or, if he did not, that he would not see him at all. To this, to his humiliating proposition, Keying at last reluctantly agreed, and the hour was fixed. Time passed, and two of the principal Mandarins having arrived, without there being any signs of Keying's approach, it became evident that his delay was intentional; the troops were dismissed; and, when Keying did arrive, he was received at the landing-place by Captains Kennedy and Sargent, who conducted him through a crowd of idle lookers-on to the Consulate. Keying felt his situation bitterly; and, although he behaved with dignity and composure, his mortification at being obliged to wait upon Sir John Davis in the very sight of his own populace, was beyond his powers of concealment. The conference lasted some hours, and in the afternoon it transpired that the Plenipotentiary had submitted to Keying the only conditions upon which he would consent to suspend the operations of the force, and that he had granted him until six P.M., the next day, for consideration. During the day, a slight disturbance took place in the outskirts of the factories to the westward, but it was soon quelled, and two of the mob publicly flogged in the streets; an officer's guard was posted near Mowqua-street, the scene of the disturbance.

"It was thought advisable, on the morning of the 5th, to destroy the French Folly Fort, as a few guns carried from the city to the central tower would entirely command the passage of the river. Accordingly, at nine a.m., the fort was blown up by Colonel Phillips and the engineers, covered by a strong party in the armed boats of the *Vulture*. Reports were current all day of attacks being meditated by the troops and populace, and of double-dealing on the part of the authorities; in consequence of which, every precaution was taken, the streets barricaded, and the guard-rooms rendered defensible by Captain Bruce, the Adjutant-General. At five o'clock in the afternoon, the Associate Gentlemen Volunteers were inspected by General D'Aguilar. One hundred well-armed British gentlemen appeared on parade; and the defence of the factories, aided by a detachment of troops, was assigned to them during the assault of the city the following morning. Keying now requested an extension of the time allowed for consideration till the next morning, and Sir John Davis granted it to him. This evening, Captain Bruce's attention was drawn towards a large building at the back of the factories; and, on entering it, he found it occupied by a strong party of Chinese troops: many of them escaped, but upwards of forty were brought in prisoners with their arms. Captain Bruce had a narrow escape, for one man, drawing his sword, made a sudden rush at him, and was seized in the act of striking. Since the previous day the most indefatigable exertions had been making by Captain Macdougall and Commander Thompson to bring the *Espion* close to the city, and they so far succeeded that they had brought her up far beyond where any ship of the same draught of water had ever been before; but she was still two miles distant. Her boats were, however, armed, and, with her crew and marines, were available for the attack. At daybreak on the 6th Captain Clark Kennedy, the Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant Da Costa, of the Engineers, succeeded in mounting the city walls in two places, and ascertaining that they were of sufficient width for the proposed operations. At six o'clock all the arrangements for the assault of the city at ten A.M. were completed, and a general order was issued, detailing the plan of the attack.

"Between eight and nine o'clock, however, it was notified that Keying had conceded Sir John Davis's demands, and the assault was countermanded—thus averting the bombardment of the city by little more than an hour.

"For the remainder of the day a portion of the troops were employed in pulling down the various buildings, so often complained of, that had been erected against the garden walls, &c., and the removal of which was in conformity alike with the old treaty and the new convention. A house, in front of which an officer (Captain Sargent, aide-de-camp to Sir J. Davis) had been severely injured by a large stone thrown from the window, was razed to the ground, and the heap of ruins remained at once a memorial and a warning to the people of Canton of the punishment inflicted and due for cowardly attacks upon individuals. The following day (the 7th of April) the barriers were removed, and the *Corsair* sailed with the 42nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry for Hong Kong; but towards the evening some delay on the part of the Chinese authorities, or an attempted evasion of their engagements, put Sir John Davis's firmness to the proof, and, determined to show that he was equally prepared now as yesterday to enforce his demands, General D'Aguilar ordered the barricades to be instantly re-erected, and the troops to be held in readiness during the night. This method of negotiation was crowned with complete success, and the point in question—the punishment of the Fuhshan rioters within the factories—was at once yielded. Early this morning (the 8th), three of the Fuhshan rioters were brought to the factories and punished at the Consoo-house, in presence of the British as well as of the Chinese authorities; and every demand of Sir J. Davis having been acceded to, General D'Aguilar made immediate preparations for withdrawing the troops, with the exception of a company of the 18th Regiment, under Captain Graves, and a few Sappers, who are to remain until the improvements are carried out, as well as to guard against any sudden outbreak of the mob upon the departure of the expedition. Shortly after noon, the force re-embarked, and arrived at Hong Kong the following day, when a general order was issued to the troops, congratulating them on the success of their exertions.

"Meantime the position of the town of Victoria (Hong Kong), left almost defenceless during the absence of the forces, was becoming perilous, and the danger was not the less imminent or unpleasant from its indefinite nature. It was ascertained that the Triad societies were roused into activity by this opportunity of ridding Hong Kong of the "foreign devils," and were organizing the Chinese population of the place. The neighbouring islands and mainland are the resort of the most determined thieves and pirates in China, who frequently extend their attacks into the very harbour of Hong Kong itself.

"The handful of troops and police left on the island were unequal to any prolonged defence or guard of a straggling town stretching four miles along the water side, and commanded in every direction from the hills behind, which afford the means both of unseen approach and secure retreat to the desperadoes. Happily, the provisional government and military command of the island were left in the hands of the Hon. Major Carne, a host in himself, and equal to every emergency.

"Such are the details of an expedition of which the naval and military operations were as boldly planned as they were promptly and vigorously executed."

STATE OF INDIA.

The last accounts received from Hong Kong inform us that the demonstration has been crowned with success, and that not only have apologies been made for past affronts, but concessions of future privileges have been tendered by the Chinese Commissioner to her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. The most important of his concessions are:—That after two years the city of Canton shall be opened to the British; that the British may roam in the surrounding country for exercise or amusement as at Shanghai; that the Chinese aggressors of British subjects in ten specified cases are to be arrested, brought to Canton, and punished in the presence of persons deputed by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary; that the lease of a site for dwellings and warehouses is to be granted to British merchants and others on the Honan side of the river, a site for a church in the neighbourhood of the present foreign factories, and burial grounds at Whampoa. Precautions are also to be taken for preventing collisions between the Chinese rabble and foreigners.

Nothing of consequence has taken place in India since the last arrival. The *Bombay Times*, in its monthly summary, says:—"The Hon. Company's steamer *Sesostris*, which, at the date of last despatch, was feared to have been lost in the hurricane of the 20th May, has made her appearance; she suffered considerably, and seems to have been in great danger, but happily accomplished her voyage. The *Buckinghamshire* continues to make her way up the coast under jury-masts. The gale appears to have been most singular in its character; it seems to have taken its rise to the east and south of Oatcamund, about 10° N. and 76° E. Here it blew with fury from the 13th to the 18th, its violence being most severe about the 15th. It can be traced north and west for the space of about 1300 miles; it travelled over the ocean from Cochin, on the Malabar coast, to Kirra-chen and Ahmedabad, and thence to Shikapore, in Upper Sind, in latitude 28° N. by 68° E. At the first-named of these four places it raged on the 21st; at the second and third, on the 24th and 23rd; at the fourth, on the 24th. Throughout its course heavy falls of rain accompanied it, even where these are nearly unknown.

"The disturbances in the Goomsoor districts seem, for the present, to be quelled. Brigadier Dyce has been succeeded in the command of the troops in the country by Brigadier Campbell.

"There is nothing new from Lucknow. The conduct of the resident, Colonel Richmond, in promising their lives to the Afghans who attempted to murder the Prime Minister, has been a source of considerable discussion.

"The Sikh trophy guns are about to be re-cast, to form a triumphal arch or column.

"A rumour—a groundless one, we hope—prevails, that Lord Hardinge will quit India on the 1st of January, 1848. He and the Commander-in-Chief are now at Simla, and will so continue during the hot season.

"Profound tranquillity continues throughout the Punjab.

"Dost Mahomed continues his operations against the Ghilzies. The troubles of the country seem to be abating, and it is not at present more disturbed than at any time since we first became acquainted with it—much less, so, most assuredly, than it was when in our possession.

"Cholera has been making sad havoc at Ahmedabad.

"Two atrocious murders have been committed by a Malay sailor. On coming back from sea he went to the house of a former mistress, and was refused permission to reside with her. He left the house, and shortly after returning, found another man had taken his place. Upon this he stabbed the man, who died on the spot; wounded the woman, who died almost immediately afterwards; injured a third and fourth, one of whom lies in a dangerous state in the Jejeebhoy Hospital. The man at once permitted himself to be made a prisoner.

"The sum subscribed towards the Irish Relief Fund at Bombay amounts to £9,300—upwards of £22,000 having been collected throughout India."

VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE TO BRISTOL.—The Grand Duke Constantine visited Bristol on Sunday evening, by a special train, on the Great Western Railway, from the seat of the Earl of Pembroke. His Imperial Highness was received by the Mayor and by the Russian Consul, and was entertained at dinner at the White Lion; and, on Monday, the bells were rung, salutes fired from the shipping, and other marks of respect offered. His Imperial Highness left on Monday afternoon for Troy House, the Monmouthshire seat of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The business transacted to-day was of such a routine character as only to need a brief mention. The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to many bills. The Church Temporalities (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was withdrawn. Some bills went through Committee, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY BILL.—Mr. STRUTT, on moving the order of the day for the second reading of the Railway Bill, stated the real character of the measure, in order to remove the misconceptions which had gone abroad as to what it contained, and what it did not contain. It had, he said, been urged, but most erroneously, as a preliminary objection to the bill, that the measure which passed in 1844 amounted to a compact between the Legislature and Railway Companies, which the bill before the House would violate. He denied that the bill of 1844 precluded the House from introducing into all railway bills a clause leaving the power of Parliament unimpaired for future legislation, as regarded existing Companies. Mr. Strutt then explained the various enactments of the present measure. He said that the principal points involved in the first division of the bill were compensation to landlords, preliminary inquiries in the country, the hearing of evidence before the Commissioners, and fares and tolls; and, in the second, those providing for the appointment of an efficient police, for the proper regulation of cheap trains, for the conveyance of the mails (the arrangements for which were now in a most unsatisfactory state), and for the conveyance of the military and police. The bill also contained a clause empowering the Railway Commissioners to call for returns from the different Companies, and to test these returns, if necessary, by inspecting their books—a power which was essential in order to secure anything like an efficient inspection. Mr. Strutt having given this explanation of the bill, proceeded to state what were the intentions of the Government in regard to it. The bill had been proposed to the House at an early period of the Session, but it had been unavoidably postponed from month to month till now. The Government were still anxious to have it passed into a law at the earliest possible period; but, as it had received intimation from parties opposed to the bill of their determination to offer it every opposition in their power, and to delay its passage as much as possible, and as it therefore appeared impracticable, at this late period of the Session, to discuss it satisfactorily to pass into a law, it had come to the conclusion that the wisest course that it could pursue would be to withdraw the bill for the present, with a view to introducing another bill next Session of Parliament, founded upon similar principles.

The announcement of the withdrawal of the bill created some excitement in the House, and there were some derisive cheers.

Colonel SIBTHORP, in an angry tone, said that, in the whole course of his re-collection he had never seen such vacillation in public affairs as at the present time. Was it fair to the public and to that House to be thus trifled with? Why were members brou't down to that House, if the Government had no intention to proceed with that bill? He had been sitting there for more than an hour listening to the right hon. gentleman.

An Hon. Member: For more than two hours.

Col. SIBTHORP: The noble Lord said, for more than two hours. More shame for him to detain them in such a manner. (A laugh.) He had listened with great attention and anxiety to the speech of the right hon. gentleman, and now it appeared it was all to no purpose. He believed the hon. member for Sunderland to be too honourable a man to intrigue with the Government as to these railways, but he suspected that there had been some gross underhand jobbing, which managed, or rather mismanaged, the railway business. The Government had insulted the public with regard to this bill, and he did not believe they would bring any measure of the kind forward next session—they would be afraid to do so. He was pretty sure of being in the next Parliament, and he would take care that the matter should not be suffered to rest. The next Parliament, probably, would be a railway Parliament, when they would find the Government constantly truckling to railway directors—such was the melancholy state to which this country was reduced. If that great man was alive whose death he had joined with others in commemorating a few days ago at a public dinner, and if he came to that house and found what had taken place, then he would exclaim, "Oh my poor country!" (Laughter.) He could hardly have believed it possible, if he had not witnessed it, that such gross imbecility and absurdity could be exhibited by any Government within the walls of Parliament.

Mr. ROEBUCK likewise censured Mr. Strutt for having wasted the time of the House in speaking two hours about a measure which he had once before explained, and which he was about to withdraw. The hon. member required to know whether or not the Government intended to go on with the Railways (Ireland) Bill?

Mr. HUDSON complimented Mr. Strutt on having at last discovered the wisest course. The propriety of rejecting the bill was amply proved by the speech of the right hon. Railway Commissioner himself.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the number of adjourned debates compelled them to postpone several measures to the present late period of the session, and, if there was not time now to carry them out, surely the delay ought not to be charged upon the Government. The Railways (Ireland) Bill he would proceed with certainly this session. The second reading he would move on Monday next.

Lord G. BENTINCK promised the noble Lord his support, as his only objection to the Irish Railways Bill was that it did not go far enough.

After a few observations from Mr. W. COLLETT and Mr. CARDWELL, the Railways Bill was withdrawn.

Some miscellaneous business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER BILL.—A discussion took place in Committee on this bill. On the second clause, Lord REDESDALE moved that it be struck out, for the purpose of inserting—"And whereas doubts may arise whether the Bishops of new sees to be established under the provisions of this Act may not demand as of right writs of summons to Parliament, be it enacted, pursuant to the declaration of her Majesty, hereinbefore recited, that until her Majesty will be pleased to summon to Parliament any Bishop holding one of the said sees, no Bishop holding the see will be entitled to demand as of right a writ of summons to Parliament." The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Lord CHANCELLOR, and the Bishop of London opposed the amendment, which was supported by Lord STANLEY and the Marquis of BUTE. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 44 to 14, and the bill went through Committee.

The Trust Money Investment (Ireland) Bill, the Newfoundland Government Bill, the Prisoners' Removal (Ireland) Bill, and the Loan Societies Bill were read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

DUTIES UPON COPPER.—Mr. MUNTZ moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Commons to consider the duties upon the importation of copper (Act 5 and 6 Vic, c. 47), with a view to their reduction or abolition.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the motion. The finances of the country were not in such a state as would allow him to sacrifice any income, however trifling.—After some observations from Lord W. Powlett, Mr. Carew, Mr. Brown, Lord Sandon, and Mr. Rashleigh, Mr. SPOONER regretted that, for the sake of £50,000 per annum, the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not do justice to the great manufacturing towns of Birmingham and Sheffield. In justice to the community he represented, he called upon the Government to accede to the motion of his hon. colleague, and not continue such a heavy duty on a raw material like copper ore.—Lord G. BENTINCK opposed the reduction of this duty, which was very low one, and maintained the principle of exacting duties on all articles of foreign produce, and of reducing the taxes on Excise articles.—Upon a division, the motion of Mr. Muntz was rejected by 59 to 19.

IRISH WASTE LANDS.—Mr. P. SCROPE then moved the following resolution:—"That the waste lands of Ireland offer an available resource for the immediate employment and future maintenance of a part of her population, now apparently redundant, and that it is expedient to apply them to this great national object, making equitable compensation to their present proprietors." Mr. P. Scrope was proceeding to state the reasons which induced him to submit the proposition, when a motion was made that the House be counted, and forty members not being present, an adjournment took place at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House, which met at twelve o'clock, sat till six.

THE POOR REMOVAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

A long discussion ensued upon this measure. The adjourned debate was resumed by

Captain PECHELL, who spoke strongly in favour of the measure.

Mr. R. PALMER also supported the bill.

Sir J. PAKINGTON opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

Sir G. GREY was decidedly opposed to the bill. It would, he said, be necessary at a future period to consider the whole subject of settlement and removal, and it would be therefore injudicious, in his opinion, to pass any partial measure on the subject.

The Marquis of GRANBY thought the measure calculated to benefit the poor man, and would, therefore, give it his support.

Mr. R. Palmer, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Spooner, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Rice, and Mr. P. Miles, addressed the House in support of the Bill; Sir J. Graham and Mr. C. Buller in opposition to it.

Upon a division, the second reading was negatived by a majority of three only, the numbers being, for the second reading, 102; against it, 105.

In the course of the sitting, Lord J. RUSSELL, at the request of Lord G. BENTINCK, postponed the further progress of the Health of Towns Bill till next week, but expressed a hope that he should not then be met with the objection of "too late in the session," as he himself wished to proceed with the bill this week.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PORTUGAL.—Lord BROUGHAM wished to call the attention of her Majesty's Government to the propriety of liberating Das Antas and the other officers who had been captured at Oporto, on their parole of honour. Such a step, he was convinced, would operate very beneficially on the affairs of Portugal.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, that every disposition existed on the part of the British officers to show all due respect and attention to that brave officer, consistent with his high character and station.

BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the order of the day for bringing up the report on this bill.

Lord REDESDALE moved, as an amendment, the omission of the second clause.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the noble Lord was too early with his amendment. The Bishop of Bangor had an amendment before him.

The Bishop of BANGOR then rose to introduce the amendment of which he had given notice. It named the counties to be comprised in the Bishoprics of St. Asaph and Bangor.

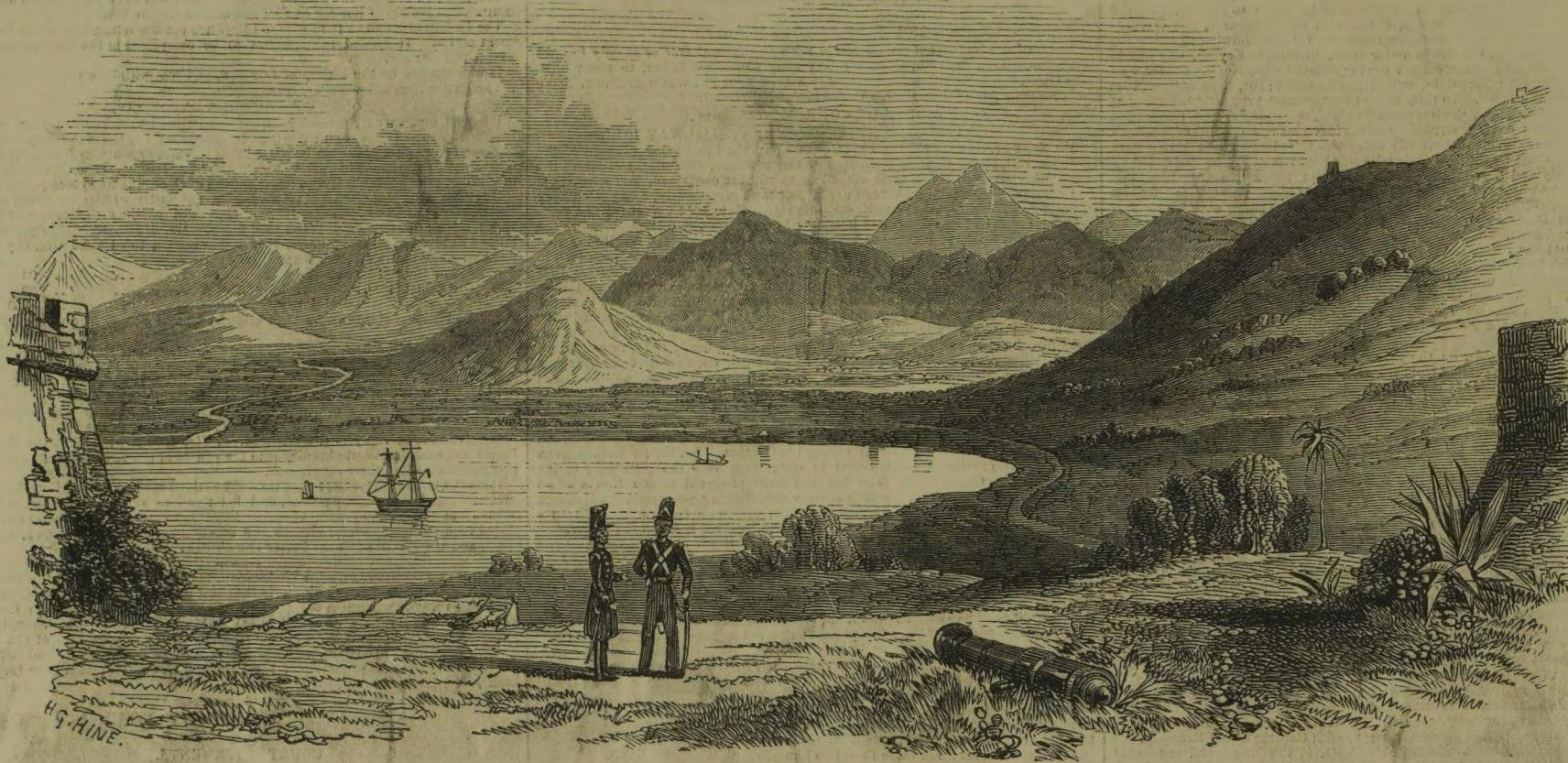
It was opposed by the Bishop of LONDON, and was withdrawn.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.—Mr. ROEBUCK wished to know whether, as the Health of Towns Bill was on the paper for Thursday next, it was really intended to bring it on as a measure to be passed that Session, or whether it was the intention of the Government to have it Strutified? (A. laugh.)—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that it was the intention of Government to bring on the bill.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.—On the order of the day being moved for the third reading of the Chester and Holyhead Railway (Extension at Holyhead), a long desultory discussion took place.—Mr. HUME strongly



KABYLIA.—PLAIN OF BOUGIE, FROM THE RAMPARTS.—FROM A SKETCH BY A RECENT VISITOR.

KABYLIA.

(With two Sketches by a Correspondent.)

THE recall of Marshal Bugeaud from the Government of Algeria, and his recent proceedings in Kabylie, have led to some very animated discussions in the French Chambers. During his "Pacific Promenade" in the country of the Kabyles, he has devastated ten towns; and, as a mark of the civilisation of the inhabitants of these mountain republics, it is noticed that they possessed public libraries, containing Arabian and Berber manuscripts of great value, all which were burnt by order of the Marshal.

From the Sketch book of a Correspondent, who has very lately returned from a tour in Kabylie, we are enabled to present our readers with the two annexed Illustrations; and the accompanying details:

The town of Bougie, in Kabylie, lies on the north coast of Africa, at the western extremity of the Gulf to which it gives its name. It has been successively in the hands of the Romans, the Moors, the Spaniards, the Algerines; and, lastly, the French. In the construction of its ancient walls, the characteristic masonry of its several masters may be traced: this variation of architecture adds to its picturesque effect, and is an interesting record of its history.

Its neighbourhood has lately been the scene of an attack made by the French upon the Kabyles, the inhabitants of a mountainous district, extending fifty miles inland to Setif; and, on the west and east, to within a short distance of Algiers and Philippeville respectively. They are a people quite distinct from the Arabs, living in villages, manufacturing their own arms, ammunition, &c.; carrying on a considerable trade, and generally remarkable for their intelligence. They are supposed to be the aborigines of the country that they still inhabit, and are said never to have been entirely subdued, even by the Romans, who once were masters of the North of Africa, and who have left traces of their greatness to the present day.

The Expedition of the French, lately undertaken against these people by the Governor of Algeria, under the mild title of a "Promenade Militaire," is thus described in the *Presse*:—"The expedition, called pacific, against the Kabyles, which was undertaken, in spite of the Chamber and public opinion, and imposed on the Government by the caprice of Marshal Bugeaud, has produced its necessary consequences: the Kabyles, attacked without reason in their hearths, have defended themselves—the blood of our soldiers has unnecessarily flowed."

The writer of this notice was a passenger in the French Government steamer which conveyed the first detachment of engineers to Bougie. They carried with them a bridge, which was disembarked at the mouth of the river Ould Sahel, over which it was to be erected; and which, running through a plain at the foot of the mountains, falls into the gulf, about a mile to the east of the town: this was then the furthest limit to which any one could venture with safety. The column under Marshal Bugeaud, coming from Algiers, followed the course of this river; and it was from its right bank that he dated his despatch, giving an account of his unprovoked attack on the

Kabyles, in which more than fifty of his men and officers were either killed or wounded. A second column, under General Bedeau, from Constantine, by way of Setif, within sight of the ramparts of Bougie, suffered about the same loss: several villages of the Kabyles were destroyed, and their inhabitants (as has been too often the case in the warfare of the French in Algeria) put to the sword. The results of this expedition are the submission of the tribes, and an agreement to pay tribute; but, it remains to be proved whether it will secure that free and safe passage from Bougie to Setif, and other places in the interior, which was the ostensible object proposed.

The scenery of the Gulf of Bougie is very beautiful: the mountains, which are of considerable height, were, in the spring, partially covered with snow; their sides are wooded and furrowed with a succession of valleys, which, for ages, have protected the Kabyles from invasion, and secured their independence. In the far distance, and scarcely to be discerned, are their villages; and the slopes, descending to the plain, show signs of cultivation, which appears to be carried to a considerable extent.

BUGEAUD IN ALGIERS.

Raise high the goblet quaff'd by Catiline!
Shrink not brave warriors; 'tis but Kabyle blood!
Swart Africa too long has bravely stood
Against your "holy bayonets," Right Divine
To revel in man's gore! Ay! quaff the wine
Of Moloch, children of the Tricolor!
Let the night-blaze of villages outshine
Upon the banner of each gallant corps!
And thou, great Duke of Isly, baker famed
Of Dahra's human holocaust, go on!
Make an Aceidama, then be it named!
Peace, while proud Gallia hails her worthy son.
"Ah! beau pays de France" shall thirst of war
For ever thus thy nobler nature mar?—L.

PORTUGAL.

The news from Portugal is important. The letters from Oporto of the 15th announce that the desired settlement of affairs has not taken place. On the contrary the Oporto Junta refuses to submit, and has refused the amnesty proffered by the Queen. The Junta has thus broken faith, for the British Consul at Oporto was distinctly informed that they would submit on ascertaining with certainty that the original amnesty and terms carried by Colonel Wyld would still be conceded, and the Consul thereupon informed Saldanha of the Junta's assumed determination, and begged him not to advance upon the town, thus serving the Junta's object, which was merely to gain time. The blockade, which had been suspended, was renewed. Spanish troops to the number of 12,000 men were on their march towards Oporto on the 11th.

The Queen of Portugal has issued a proclamation, couched in very affectionate and conciliatory terms towards the people of Portugal, in which her Majesty says that, in order to obtain the submission which is due to her, and to re-establish public order, she has resolved to adopt every measure dictated by humanity and the public safety, such as according a very extensive amnesty, and the restitution of all employments and of all honours.

The Cortes are also to be convoked, and the elections are to be proceeded with,

after submission shall have been duly made, and public order restored on every point of the kingdom, in maintaining in all its plenitude the liberty of elections, the free exercise of all rights, and the scrupulous and impartial execution of the constitutional charter, in all its provisions.

This proclamation is followed by a decree, proclaiming a general and complete amnesty for all political crimes and offences committed since Oct. 6; the whole to be buried in oblivion, and stating that all persons deprived of their honours and distinctions shall have the same restored to them.

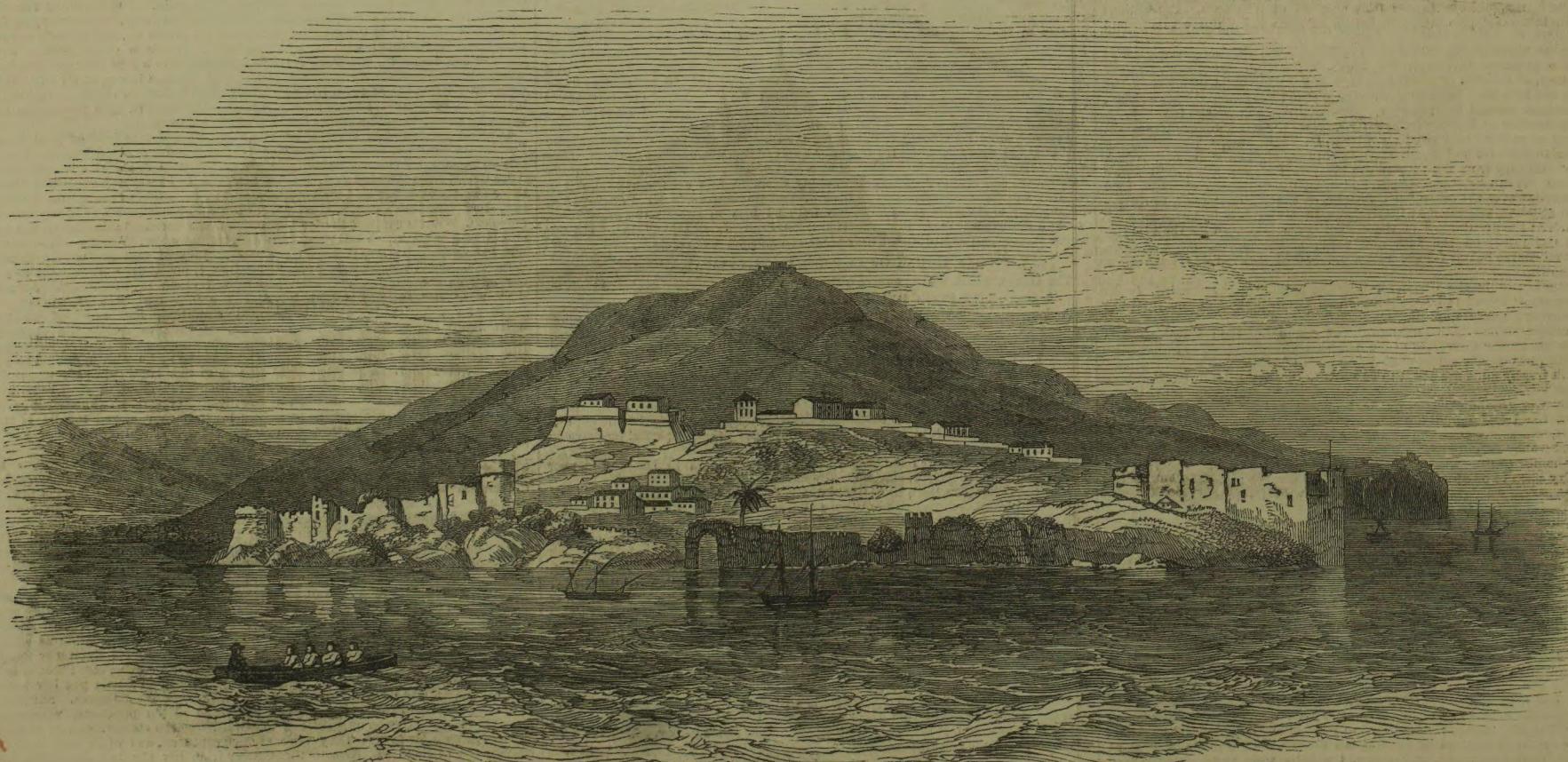
A letter from Zamora states that the Spanish General Concha occupied Braganza on the 11th, with a division of his army.

SIR GEORGE POLLACK, G.C.B.—This gallant and distinguished officer has returned to England from Calcutta. We regret to state that he is still in so delicate a state of health that he is unable to appear in public. At present, indeed, he is a close prisoner to the house, and compelled to decline all invitations, public or private. It is said, however, that there is every prospect of his soon recovering, under the invigorating influences of his native climate.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—The forty-first anniversary of the Licensed Victuallers' School was celebrated on Wednesday, at the White Conduit Tavern, Pentonville, by a magnificent dinner, at which about two thousand persons were present. The chair was occupied by Joseph Carter Wood, Esq., who was supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Sir William Clay, M.P., Colonel Wood, M.P., Mr. Thomas Duncombe, M.P., Mr. Alderman Johnson (the late Lord Mayor), Mr. C. Cochrane, &c. &c. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, the children now being educated in the school were introduced, and an appropriate address, of a poetical character, was spoken by two of the senior boys. From the annual address to the subscribers, it appears that in the past year the subscriptions have been increased by the sum of £450; at the last election twenty-five children were admitted into the school, and at the next it is contemplated to admit thirty. Since the school was established, 1087 children have been admitted, of whom 257 have been apprenticed, 461 sent to service, 214 taken by relations and friends, 26 died in the school, 12 expelled for repeated misconduct, and there are now within the walls of the institution 117 scholars. The toast of "Prosperity to the School," was received with unbounded applause; and in proposing it, the chairman spoke warmly in favour of the extension of education. Among the subscriptions were £50 from the Chairman, and ten guineas each from Lord R. Grosvenor, Colonel Wood, Sir W. Clay, and Mr. T. Duncombe; Mr. Alderman Johnson subscribed £31 10s., Mr. C. Cochrane £21, Mr. B. B. Cabell £10 10s., and a number of others to a similar amount. The total amount of subscriptions was stated to be £2029 13s. The remaining toasts were "The Members for the Metropolitan Districts," "The Morning Advertiser," "The Governor and Committee of Management of the Licensed Victuallers' School," and several others of a similar description, and the proceedings did not terminate till a late hour, Mr. Toolie officiated as toast master.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT MILBANK.—On Sunday, a youth named Tripp, whose parents reside in Chelsea, met an untimely death by semi-decapitation, at Messrs. Cubitt's, where he was employed in the steam-sawing department. It appears that he was at the time in a position with the works he had no right to occupy, when, unexpectedly, a part of the machinery that vibrates perpendicularly fell in its descent, guillotine-like, upon the neck of the unfortunate youth, by which the vertebra was cut completely asunder, and death all but simultaneously ensued.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—An explosion of fire-damp took place about nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, at Felling Colliery, near Gateshead-on-Tyne. Three men and a boy were killed, and several others who were in the mine at the time were injured severely.



KABYLIA.—BOUGIE, FROM THE SEA.—FROM A SKETCH BY A RECENT VISITOR.



LADY DEANE COMMENCING, AT DUNDANION, THE CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY.

This important line of Railway was commenced on Tuesday, at Dundanion Castle, the seat of Sir Thomas Deane, two miles distant from the city of Cork. The splendid demesne, overhanging the river, presented a scene of bustle from an early hour. "Hundreds of the labouring classes," says the *Cork Examiner*, "thronged the grounds, in anticipation of employment, which desirable boon will be immediately conferred on some fifteen hundred or two thousand men, at most remunerative wages, under the spirited direction of Mr. Moore, the contractor." There were also present, crowds of villagers, in holiday attire. The spot selected for the cutting or turning of the first turf was contiguous to the old Castle of Dundanion, celebrated as having once afforded shelter to the famous William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

The excellen' bar'd of the 67th regiment was on the ground from an early hour; and, by their able performances, delighted the promenaders until about half-past one o'clock, when the visitors, forming a very numerous and fashionable gathering, were called from their promenade by a single gun, and then repaired to the drawing-room of the mansion of Dundanion; where, having formed in processional order, they advanced, headed by Lady Deane, leaning on the arm of Archdeacon Kyle, (in the absence of Sir Thomas,) to the spot marked for the cutting. On arriving here, Lady Deane was presented by the Directors, Alderman Thomas Lyons, Dr. Lyons, and Mr. B. Hall, with a beautifully wrought silver spade, the workmanship of Mr. Hawksworth, Grand Parade; on which is engraved the following inscription—

The First Sod of the
CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY,
Was turned by
LADY DEANE,
At Dundanion,
With this Spade, on Tuesday, the 15th day of June, 1847.
And presented to her by the Directors of the Company.

The Barrow is, also, a fine specimen of cabinet-work, by Mr. Allen, of Grattan-street.

All being in readiness, a deep incision was made in the turf, and Lady Deane, with admirable dexterity, lifted the sod and placed it in the barrow, which she then trundled, for a short distance, amidst the shouts of the people, the firing of guns, and the music of the band to "God Save the Queen."

Several gentlemen, including the Mayor and Directors, then followed Lady Deane's example; at the conclusion of which, Archdeacon Kyle said he had been commissioned by Lady Deane to return her best thanks to the Directors for their very handsome present of that day. Interested as she was in the trade and welfare of the City of Cork, she hoped that the present eventful crisis—the commencement of such an important undertaking—whilst it afforded ample return to the gentlemen embarked in it, would also prove the means of bestowing ample and remunerative employment on the operative and labouring classes at large. (Loud cheers.)

The ceremony then terminated; and the guests returned to the mansion, where an elegant banquet was served; in the absence of Sir Thomas Deane, the respected and venerable father of Lady Deane, Robert O'Callaghan Newenham, Esq., presiding; Lady Deane and Archdeacon Kyle, supporting him on the left; and Alderman T. Lyons, J.P., on the right. There were, also, present the Mayor, James Murphy, J.P., Ringmahon Castle; St. John Jeffreys, J.P., Blarney Castle; Daniel Leahy, D.L., Shanakiel House; Col. Spinke and Lady, Col. Westropp, Henry O'Seward, Mrs. and the Misses Seward, Passage; and a party of distinguished guests, for whose names we regret that we have not space.

The Banquet having terminated, Alderman T. Lyons proposed, in eulogistic terms, the health of the respected hostess, "Lady Deane," which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. Alderman Kyle returned thanks on behalf of Lady Deane. The health of "The Queen" was then drunk, with the usual honours; as was also "Prince Albert and the other members of the Royal Family." The ladies then withdrew; and there followed a long list of toasts, commencing with "The Lord Lieutenant, the descendant of the great and good Lord Chancellor Hyde, of the reign of James II." The new Railway Company, and its officers were toasted with much enthusiasm; as was Sir Thomas Deane (the absent host). The festivities terminated with the health of "the Ladies." The guests, after paying their respects to Lady Deane, and other members of the Dundanion household, departed; and thus the auspicious proceedings terminated.

COOLNESS OF A SPANISH ROBBER.—The Valencia diligence was robbed a few days ago near Cuenca. The chief of the thieves seems to have been quite an orator. The passengers not having produced of their own accord sufficient to satisfy his demands, he represented, with the air of a man defrauded of his dues, and treated shabbily, that really this was a very small number of watches for so respectable a party; and that, however much it went against his grain to commit anything in the shape of violence, the principles of duty would force him to proceed to commit a few little atrocities, unless the gentlemen present consented to conduct themselves in a handsomer manner. This dignified appeal to the consciences of the passengers did not fail of producing an effect. They searched their trunks and pockets a second time with more diligence. Some ounces of gold, some jewels, that had escaped their attention at first, were drawn forth to light, and handed over to the bandit. He was contented with this supplementary addition to the spoils, and refrained from the little atrocities he had reluctantly been obliged to throw out a hint of; nevertheless (said he), he could not refrain from observing that it was always safer, as well as more becoming, upon these occasions, to speak the truth at once.

HULLAH'S NEW MUSIC HALL.

On Monday, the foundation stone of the edifice in course of erection in Long-acre (nearly opposite the end of Bow-street), for the use of Mr. Hullah's Singing Schools, was laid by Viscount Morpeth. The Bishop of Norwich, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Sir E. Codrington, the Rev. Sir Henry Dukinfield, Dr. Jelf, of King's College, and several other gentlemen of distinction were present on the occasion; and the area of the building was crowded with Mr. Hullah's pupils.

Prayers having been read, the members of Mr. Hullah's class sang the Hallelujah Psalm, after which, Lord Morpeth performed the ceremony of laying the stone, on which is inscribed merely his name and the date. His Lordship then addressed the meeting upon the moral and social good which might be expected to result from a more general knowledge of music, the comfort it might carry into domestic circles, and the spirit of earnestness, and, more than all, of unity which it might give to devotional exercises. He said that all must admit that no man had done one-half so much towards giving a knowledge of music to the million in England as Mr. Hullah, who, besides the musical attainments he imparted, rendered no small service to society by the spirit of unanimity and goodwill generated by his classes. His Lordship ended a long and eloquent speech by wishing every success to the institution.—Mr. Beaver read an address from the singing classes to Mr. Hullah, expressive of their satisfaction at the course he was adopting, which satisfaction they had proved by subscribing among themselves £500 towards defraying the expenses of the building, a cheque for which sum was handed to Mr. Hullah by Mr. Beaver.—Mr. Hullah returned thanks, hoping that his pupils, with many of whom he had been connected for six or seven years, in common with himself, would always be actuated by the same principle of unity and co-operation, without which the new hall would be no more than four walls and a roof, void of influence or profit.—The Bishop of Norwich proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Morpeth, and alluded to the effects of music upon both soldiers and sailors, asking who did not feel more loyal when he heard the national anthem, or "Rule Britannia," sung or played?—Lord

Morpeth thought they could not do better than close the proceedings by requesting Mr. Hullah's pupils to sing "God Save the Queen," which was performed in a creditable style.

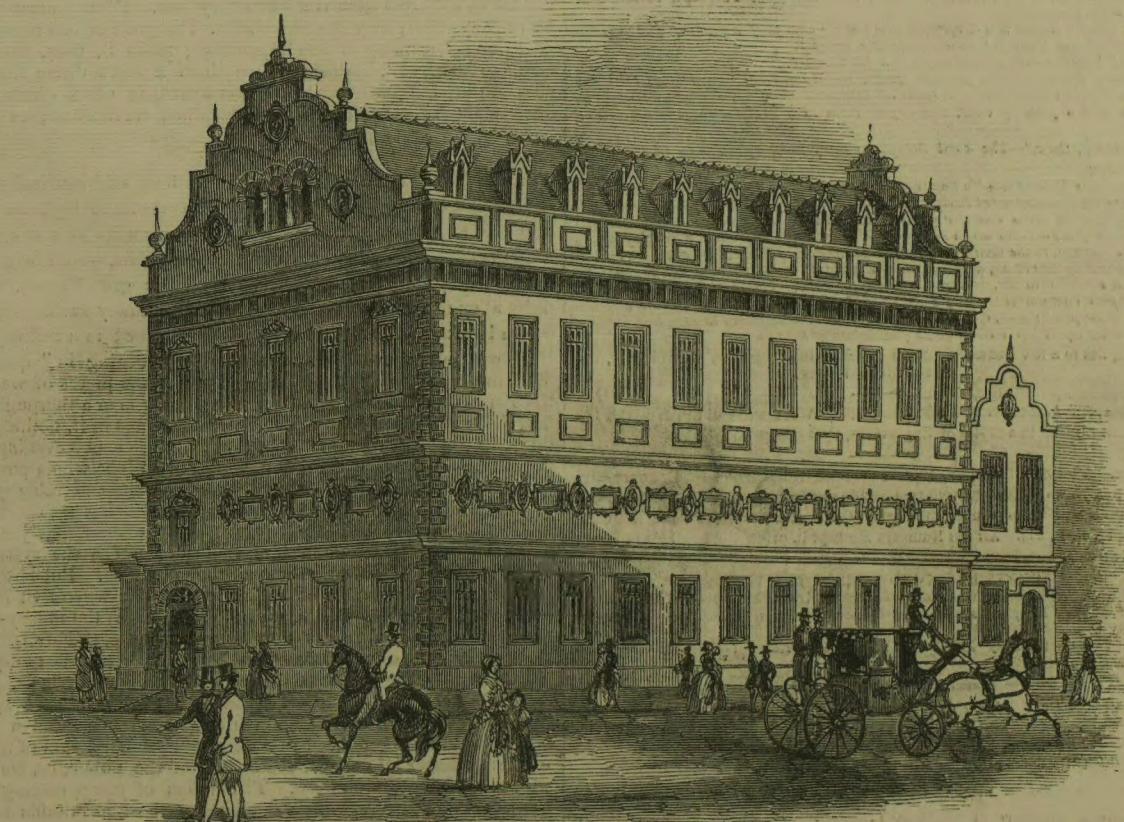
In the evening, the event of the day was celebrated by a Concert at the Crown and Anchor-Tavern, in the Strand, at which upwards of 1000 persons were present. On the platform were Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Braham, Mr. H. Phillips, the Messrs. Distin, &c.; and their performances gave great satisfaction to the crowded audience.

We annex a view of the New Hall, showing the north front, in Wilson-street (leading from Endell-street to Drury-lane); and the east front, facing Charles-street, Long-acre; the plot of ground being connected (at the south-west corner) with Long-acre, by another plot. Thus, the situation admits of three entrances, from three different sides of the building—from Long-acre, Charles-street, and Wilson-street. The design is by Mr. William Westmacott; it is in the Elizabethan style, and in the roof, reminds one of the Town-hall in Belgium; and the dormers will light a large room to be fitted up for a ventilating apparatus, and as a Library of Music and Musical Literature. The Great Concert Hall will afford accommodation for three thousand persons.

With respect to the portion of the building now in progress, the lease of a house standing on a portion of the ground being as yet unexpired, as much of the building as will cover a length of 87 feet, is in the first instance to be completed; the use of the ground now occupied by the house, No. 89, Long-acre having been granted by the ground landlords, as a temporary entrance.

THE LATE THOMAS HOOD.—We have much pleasure in stating that Lord John Russell has announced her Majesty's gracious intention of conferring a pension of £100 a year upon the children of this highly-gifted but unfortunate author.

THE BANKEE AND THE SPANISH ROBBERS.—Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., who is on a visit to Madrid, went a few days since to the Escurial with his son, and while staying there his friends at Madrid found out that a band of robbers had formed a plan to waylay him on his return and carry him off to the mountains, in hopes of obtaining a heavy ransom for the release of "the English banker." The political chief of Madrid, to whom information of the plot was given, sent a party of the civic guard, who came upon the robbers about three miles from Madrid. Five of them were armed to the teeth. The civic guard succeeded in taking some of the band, the rest escaped. Mr. Smith had not come up at the time.



NEW MUSIC HALL, ERECTING IN LONG ACRE, FOR THE HULLAH SINGING SCHOOLS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 27.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.—Full Moon at 10h. 8m.
 MONDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
 TUESDAY, 29.—St. Peter.—Mars rises at 11h. 57m. p.m.
 WEDNESDAY, 30.—Mercury sets at 9h. 45m. p.m.—Saturn rises at 11h. 4m. p.m.
 THURSDAY, July 1.—The Sun rises at 3h. 49m.; is due E. at 7h. 23m.; and sets at 8h. 17m.
 FRIDAY, 2.—Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.—The Day has decreased 7 minutes in length.
 SATURDAY, 3.—Dog Days begin.
 Venus appears near the W. horizon soon after sunset. The planets Mars and Saturn appear near the E. horizon before sunrise. The Moon is near to Saturn on July 3.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M m h M m h M m h M m h M m h M m h M m h M m h A h 0 52 1 15 1 39 2 0 2 20 2 43 3 5 3 25 3 45 4 5 4 30 4 50 5 13 5 40						

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "A Constant Subscriber"—The Rev. Dr. Hook's celebrated Sermon, "Hear the Church," may be had of the Messrs. Rivington.
 "A West India Subscriber," Barbadoes, should forward his question by some other medium than that which subjects us to a shilling expense.
 "D. W. A."—We cannot direct you.
 "A Subscriber"—Mix suspected flour with lemon-juice or vinegar; if the flour be pure, they will remain together at rest; but, if there be a mixture of whitening or chalk, a fermentation will ensue.
 "Medicus," Northampton, is thanked: the correction has been made. The "School Botany" is by Professor Lindley.
 "Constance," Stoke Newington.—We had no room.
 "Indiana."—Apply at a Corn-chandler's.
 "Augusta," Burton-crescent.—Apply, by letter, to the Lord Chamberlain.
 "P."—Valpy's Latin Grammar.
 "M. W. H."—The volume shall be left for return.
 "Peter Teazle," Rochdale.—A Series of New Plays, entitled the "Acting Drama," is in course of publication, under the experienced editorship of Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket Theatre.
 "S. P. L. B." Bath.—Read "have perished."
 "An Admirer."—The Engraving will, probably, appear next week. We cannot specify the duration of the musical engagements in question.
 "Diamond."—We are not aware of Government having offered a premium for the discovery of "Squaring the Circle."
 "Alfred D."—We must decline giving an opinion in such a case.
 "J. C."—Cornhill.—The present authorised version of the Bible originated in the Hampton Court Conference of Prelates of the Church and the Dissenting Ministers, at the instance of the King, 2 James I., 1604. (See, also, the excellent article "Bible," in the "Penny Cyclopaedia.")
 "W. W."—We have already corrected the popular error of considering the pretended document of 1588, in the British Museum, as the first English Newspaper; it is a forgery. (See page 294 of the present volume.)
 "A. W."—The Epigram is not worth reprinting.
 "A Skibbereen Reader."—We cannot state the value of the Coin. As a general rule, apply, for situations in Public Offices, or Companies, to the principals.
 "W. W."—Try ground alum.
 "K. K. K."—If cotton and woollen clothing, after washing, be rinsed in a moderate solution of nitre in water, it will prevent their readily taking fire, and improve their appearance.
 "A Subscriber," Berwick.—The Picture of Boulogne, and Guide to Jersey; to be had of Crucley, Fleet-street.
 "Danum," Nottingham.—Taylor's "Bee-keeper's Manual," (Third Edit.) The address of Mr. Sholl, the inventor of the Barrel Bee-hive, is Lamb-street, Spital-fields.
 "J. D." Wicklow.—Apply to any druggist.
 "Omega Sigma."—"Brother-in-law."—We cannot reply to the questions on Military Costume.
 "Quis."—Apply to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, with your Queen Anne's Farthing.
 "J. T."—We have not room.
 "Francis," Blanford, had better await the announcement of the Distribution.
 "F. P." Southwark.—Or Mount is, literally, beaten gold: the term is most commonly applied to articles of copper, gilt.
 "T. T. T."—A Portrait of Queen Isabella, appeared in No. 232 of our Journal.
 "W. C." Woodford.—The marriage of second cousins is legal.
 "J. V. L." Kensington.—Hyde Park, London, contains 395 acres: Phoenix Park, Dublin, upwards of 1700 acres.
 "E. P. S."—The line is by Dryden.
 "Gow's" five questions shall be attended to.
 "Iota" Lincoln, should apply to the principals.
 "P. E."—For details of Mr. Bain's Electric Telegraph and Clock, see the "Artisan," No. 16; the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 105; and the "Year-book of Facts," 1845.
 "A. M. K." has merely to append London to the words.
 "Philo" should make interest with the Railway Directors.
 "H. S." Bradford.—Black's "Picturesque Tourist of Scotland." Hemingway's "Panorama of North Wales." Cliffe's "Book of South Wales," just published.
 "M. L. C." Liverpool.—Madame Persiani is an Italian. She was the daughter of the celebrated tenor singer, Tacchinardi.
 "S. T. W."—Lord John Russell was never Premier till the accession of the present Ministry; he was Home Secretary, and Secretary for the Colonies, under Lord Melbourne.
 "W. T." Wansford.—The Act limiting the period of enlistment to ten years has passed.
 "An Old Guardsman" is correct, according to the view he takes of the matter; we treat it on a broader and more general principle. We perfectly agree with his estimate of the troops in detail: finer men, or more perfect equipments, it is impossible to produce.
 "Viator."—The best route to Vevey is as follows:—Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Dijon, the Jura, and Geneva. The journey might be done, as far as the mere travelling time is concerned, in five days and four nights; but passports, and other continental causes of delay, would not enable you to accomplish this under ordinary circumstances.
 "M. B." Wurzburgh, is requested to send a specimen.
 "Wyaneve" is altogether mistaken: we have distinctly referred to the edition and page of Roscommon's Works in which the couplet occurs; which must be final.
 "B. H." Bristol, is thanked for the caution.
 "Alfred."—We have already engraved a Portrait of Dr. Wolf.
 "L. C. C."—We must decline giving an opinion.
 "M. A." Lincoln's Inn.—The Consecration of Bishops will take place in Westminster Abbey, on the Feast of St. Peter, June 29, (next Tuesday), at half-past ten, a.m., punctual.
 "J. T. L."—A Rector is a clergyman who has the charge of a parish, and has the tithes, &c. A Vicar is the incumbent of a benefice.
 "D. T." Cockerham, should apply to a Music-seller.
 "A Young Farmer."—To prepare Quills, steam them for four hours; then dry them, and in twenty-four hours, cut the nibs, and draw out the pith; lastly, rub them with a piece of cloth, and expose them to a moderate heat in an oven or over a fire.
 "Χαλκεωφ." Cork.—The word Bethphage is of three syllables as in the Greek Βηθφαγη.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—We have received a letter from Mr. Westwood, the Secretary to the Entomological Society, not couched in the most courteous language, denying that the *Aphis Vestigator* is the cause of the Potato Disease; and, advancing a theory of his own, in which he assumes the malady to be *Cholera*, analogous, in many respects, to the *Cholera in man*. As, however, *Cholera* is particularly characterised by diarrhoea, gripings, and spasmodic contractions of the muscles, we do not subscribe to Mr. Westwood's *Cholera* theory. Up to the present moment, the *Aphis Vestigator* is the only agent which has been proved to tend to the destruction of the plant; and, it now remains for other investigators to ascertain whether any other agent has assisted in the production of the mischief.

* * * Replies to a few Genealogical and Heraldic Inquiries are, unavoidably, deferred till next week.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT OXFORD.—Next Week we shall illustrate this important Meeting in a Series of Engravings, by our own Artists.

NOTICE.—After next Saturday, July 3, all Back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be charged One Shilling each. The prices of the Parts and Volumes will be as usual: the Parts, 2s. 6d. each; and the Vols., 18s. each, except Vol. I., 21s. All the Numbers are kept in print, and can be had on the above terms.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

McLeod's Arithmetical Questions.—The Knitter's Friend.—The Knitter's Casket.—The Baby's Wardrobe.—Marie. By Count D'Orsay.—Post Office Railway Directory.

MUSIC.—The Princess' Polka.—A Friend in Time of Need. A Song.—L'Aigle Quadrille.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1847.

The great measure of Railway Government, which was to define the powers and set in motion the machinery of the new Railway

Board, has broken down: the "late period of the session," and the "difficulties" of the question, have destroyed it: after a long and elaborate speech from Mr. Strutt, on Monday night, describing all the advantages of the plan, all the benefits and protection the public would derive from it, he suddenly, and to the surprise of the House, withdrew the bill altogether. That great Leviathan, Mr. Hudson, shook his vast sides with laughter at the result of the Ministerial attempt to bind him with a band, and the smaller fry of the sea of speculation echoed their Monarch's hilarity: it was a scene of infinite contentment and cheerfulness. There, probably, never was a Ministry with such a talent for failing in all its endeavours. There is nothing it will not give up at the mere appearance of a difficulty: the mention of the word is enough: it scared them into stopping short of their own convictions on the Education Question; it has terrified them out of the best part of the Health of Towns Bill; and it has frightened them into dropping the only plan of Railway Government that ever was formed on anything like a system.

Men may contemplate difficulties till they despair: the more obstacles are dwelt on the more they magnify; and the apprehension that is so alive to them will often create them where they do not exist. Had the Government been resolved and determined to carry their Railway plan, they might have done it; for it was brought in at the beginning of the session: but it has been what is called "hung up" ever since. And the delay is now made the chief excuse for abandoning it. The same delay has been almost fatal to all that is left of the Health of Towns Bill. The efforts of the Government have been so feeble on both that the parties interested in maintaining things as they are, are emboldened to an opposition little short of defiance. Those places are exempted from control that are strong enough to resist interference, just as those interests are untouched that have wealth and power in the House; and the mass of the public are left exactly to the old *status quo*.

It is curious that, at the very time the Government is defeated, or defeats itself, in the attempt to establish some kind of control over Hudson and Co.'s highways (for the roads of the country are no longer under the protection of the Sovereign or the law), accidents of all kinds are increasing, as if to prove the necessity of it. Cast-iron arches break down with the weight of an ordinary train; brick arches sink into the streets of the metropolis, simply by their own weight; trains are turned into sidings, and produce fatal collisions; cattle trains are crushed by engines propelling from behind, and sheep and calves converted into veal and mutton by a wholesale slaughter. Government Inspectors and Engineers, who are only called forth by disaster, are seen walking over masses of fallen brickwork with the mortar still wet, or prying into the fractures of iron girders, or looking at shattered engines and carriages, from which the railway officials, "with their usual promptitude," as the reports say, (practice we presume making perfect), have conveyed the killed and wounded.

General Pasley's name has become quite a sound of ill-omen; it is only heard after some startling occurrence. His reports of the causes of accidents are, no doubt, discriminating, and all that can be desired; but the railway people never seem to derive any warning or improvement from them; and the Government abdicates the powers that might compel some attention to matters essential to the public safety. We fear the cheap and rapid system of construction is beginning to prevail in these undertakings; and it is quite impossible to secure good work for under payment. The suburbs of the metropolis will soon be intersected with lines of railroad, necessarily carried on viaducts; how many, on an average, are to be allowed to fall in, and bury the foot-passengers in the streets below them? We are no advocates of too much Government intermeddling. There are some things that no foresight can prevent, and Governments are no more infallible than private companies, seeing that human agents are the instruments of both. Neither Belgium nor France, where the Government conducts everything, is exempt from casualties. On one of the Belgian lines, a short time since, they nearly killed the Queen and her suite. But the inability of a Government to do everything, does not exempt it from doing what it can; and what is wanted is not so much minute interference, as the establishment of some real responsibility in the Company itself.

At present, a frightful accident happens, an inquiry is made, the blame is cast on some signal man or driver, he is imprisoned or dismissed, and the public hears no more of the matter. But nothing touches the Directors or the Company, who, from parsimony or other motives, may have employed too small a number of servants, and those, probably, for the same reasons, not the best qualified of their class. The raving maniac who, the other day, murdered a poor girl in the Earl of Derby's grounds, had, up to the previous day, been a signal-man on a railway, and symptoms of insanity had evidently been noticed in him for some time. Yet he was still employed! What would be the fate of the Captain of a ship of war who had knowingly placed a sailor so affected at the helm? If the ship had been lost through it, he would have been degraded and dismissed the service. It is this kind of responsibility that should be attached to Railway Companies. Lives are as much in their charge as in that of a Captain in the Navy; but the responsibility should take a money form; the only penalty that can touch a Corporation is a pecuniary one. People must travel by railways now; they have no choice. The good or bad reputation of a line is becoming of less importance; make it, then, their interest to be careful, by imposing on them a more direct liability, either to private parties or the Government, in cases where accident is plainly caused by the misconduct, carelessness, or incapacity of their servants.

THERE really is some truth in what has been said satirically, that in England every public abuse requires a victim of high rank before it is abolished. The sanatory improvements now struggling with the sluggishness and suspicions of the public, would be greatly quickened by the death of somebody in some grand street, with a filthy alley or court behind it—and there are many such. Sydney Smith looked forward to a Bishop being burned in a railway carriage with confidence it would settle the "locking in" question. We have heard that many years ago one of the pieces of water in the Parks was unfenced and dangerous, being near a thoroughfare; but, though many ordinary people were drowned in it, nothing was done till a short-sighted nobleman walked into it one evening and perished. It was railed round next day. The whole power of popular opinion has not been able to abolish the miserable system of demanding payment for entrance to our cathedrals. The House of Commons, Sir R. Peel, popular periodicals, leading journals, nay the *Quarterly Review* itself, have all denounced the system in vain; a partial modification was all they obtained. But last week two-pence was demanded of a Lord at the door-way of St Paul's, and now, like Sydney Smith, we have hopes. If the money-taker could have known a Peer of the realm by instinct, as *Falstaff* knew the true Prince, he would have let him pass free; the two-pence extracted from the pocket of Earl Fitzwilliam has, perhaps, given the death blow to the practice. That two-pence inspired a speech in the House of Lords; what amount of coin taken from a commoner could have produced that effect? So small a sum of money was never better laid out for the benefit of the public, or, we will add, that of the Church itself. The system of money-taking at a Cathedral door, necessitates arrangements most unsuitable to the sacred character of the edifice; in St. Paul's, it being in the centre of a metropolis, those arrangements are more than usually exten-

sive: we recollect with pain [sundry barriers and iron spikes, to keep the public within certain bounds; and the presence of a policeman, his uniform looking doubly hideous in such a place, had a most chilling effect in the House of Prayer. The sum raised by the practice cannot be of much importance to a richly-endowed Chapter—almost as little, we should think, as the two-pence to Earl Fitzwilliam. But the principle involved both in the demand and the payment, is one that is doing more harm than many might suppose.

THE WEATHER.

THE temperature of each day during the past week has been below the average of the season; the sky has been nearly always covered by cloud. There have been several fine showers of rain, but its aggregate amount is but small. From Jan. 1 to the present time, only 7 inches of rain have fallen; the average annual quantity is about 25 inches; so that, in the coming half year, we may expect two-and-a-half times as much as we have hitherto had. The following are some particulars of each day during the past week:—Friday, the sky was generally covered with cirrostratus and fleecy clouds; a heavy rain was generally falling during the morning. The direction of the wind was S.W. generally, but it was variable. The average temperature of the day was 57½; the lowest reading, on grass, was 42½. Saturday, the sky was generally covered by cloud all the day. Some rain fell after 9 P.M.; the direction of the wind was S.W. The average temperature of the day was 57°; and the lowest reading, on grass, was 39°. Monday, the sky was cloudy till near midnight, with very slight exceptions; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the average temperature was 57°, and the lowest thermometrical reading, on grass, was 47°. Tuesday, the appearance of the sky was variable; the direction of the wind was S.S.W. The average temperature of the day was 57°; and the lowest reading, on grass, was 40°. Sunday was a dull day; the sky was nearly wholly covered by cloud all the day. Some rain fell after 9 P.M.; the direction of the wind was S.W. The average temperature of the day was 57°; and the lowest reading, on grass, was 44°. Wednesday was a dull and an unpleasant day; the sky was nearly cloudless early in the morning, but, afterwards, became quite cloudy. At three P.M. a heavy rain fell, accompanied with vivid lightning and loud thunder: this storm was much more severely felt in every respect in the metropolis than at Blackheath. The general direction of the wind was S.W. The average temperature of the day was only 55°, and the lowest reading, on grass, was 34°. At night there was a lunar halo, whose radius was 23°. Thursday the sky was principally covered with large clouds and a good deal of scud. Early in the morning two mock moons were visible; the one on the left side of the moon was well defined, and they were both of them at the distance of 23° from the real moon. The direction of the wind was principally S.W. The average temperature of the day was 58°, and the lowest reading on grass was 45°. The average temperature of the week was 57°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were:—

Friday,	June 18,	the highest during the day was 65 deg., and the lowest was 50 deg.
Saturday,	June 19,	69
Sunday,	June 20,	68
Monday,	June 21,	69½
Tuesday,	June 22,	67
Wednesday,	June 23,	65½
Thursday,	June 24,	67½
		J. G.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.—The election of two Sheriffs took place on Thursday morning. The Lord Mayor took the chair shortly after one o'clock. The Recorder having briefly addressed the electors, the names of the various candidates were read by the Common Sergeant, and William Cubitt, Esq., fishmonger, and Samuel Hill, Esq., spectacle-maker, were unanimously elected to be Sheriffs for the city of London and Middlesex. The election of candidates for other minor municipal offices was then proceeded with, the City Chamberlain and other officers being, for the most part, re-elected.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—Mr. George Lyall has announced that he will not present himself as a candidate at the ensuing election.

ELECTION FOR MARYLEBONE.—On Monday evening, a numerous meeting of the electors of the borough of Marylebone took place at Lawson's Rooms, Gower-street, for the purpose of hearing an exposition of the political sentiments of Mr. Sergeant Shee, as a candidate to represent the borough in Parliament. Mr. Sergeant Shee, on presenting himself, was received with great applause, and stated his political views. He approved of household suffrage, grants for education, and the ballot. He was opposed to church rates, and to the endowment of the Irish clergy. The learned sergeant having answered a variety of questions, a resolution approving of him as a fit and proper person to represent the borough in Parliament was adopted. As Sir C. Napier is not going to Lisbon, he intends to contest the borough again. It is said he has coalesced with Sir B. Hall. The Conservative candidate is Sir J. Hamilton.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART AT WESTMINSTER HALL.—The public exhibition of oil paintings and other works of art intended for the decoration of the New Palace at Westminster, is appointed to commence on Monday next.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF ST. PANCRAS INTO ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS.—On Monday, an adjourned special meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras took place at the vestry room, for the purpose of considering a proposal made by the vicar, the Rev. T. Dale, for dividing that populous parish into ecclesiastical districts, and for the erection of ten new churches. The Rev. T. Dale presided. The proposition excited considerable interest; but, after a long discussion, it was rejected by a large majority.

THE METROPOLITAN TURNPIKES AND THE RAILWAYS.—On Tuesday, the turnpike tolls north of the metropolis, which were put up to auction on the 18th of May last, but which were not sold, were offered for public competition by the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads, at the office of the Commissioners, Whitehall-place, Lord Lincoln in the Chair. The first lot consisted of the Kensington, Brentford, and Isleworth roads. The Commissioners offered these at £15,500. Mr. Levy, the lessee of a large portion of the roads, said they were not worth more than £14,000, in consequence of the Richmond Railway. Last year they produced £16,170. There was no bidding for them. The second lot comprised the Harrow roads, which were disposed of last year for £11,110. The tolls were reduced one-third, and they were offered at £600. They were purchased for £600, by Mr. Jones. The third lot comprised the Stamford-hill roads, the Green-lane roads, and the Seven Sisters road, which realised last year £10,200. The sum now proposed was £9,210; Mr. Levy bought them for £9,210. The commissioners then offered the first lot at £15,000. Mr. Levy was the buyer of them for £15,010. The whole of the tolls realised £63

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Destitute Persons (Ireland) Bill, the Employment of Able-Bodied Poor (Ireland) Bill, and several other Bills.

THE QUALIFICATION OF PEERS (SCOTLAND) BILL.—The Earl of ROSEBERRY moved the second reading of this bill, and, after a slight discussion, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE HIGHWAYS BILL.—The House met at noon to-day, and discussed the Highways Bill in Committee. Several objections were made to the bill, and an amendment to expunge the central authority given to the Commissioners having been carried by 50 to 48, Sir G. GREY withdrew the bill.

The House then adjourned till five o'clock.

THE THAMES CONSERVANCY BILL.—The House met again at five, when Mr. WARD moved that this bill be re-committed, as some of its provisions he considered affected the rights of the Crown.—Mr. HUME considered that the bill was of a very objectionable nature.

ROYAL VISIT TO WESTMINSTER HALL.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, and suite, inspected the Cartoons in Westminster Hall yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty remained some time in the Hall, and afterwards spent a few minutes in the House of Lords.

MR. COBDEN.—Mr. Cobden has written from Venice to the electors of Stockport, informing them that he shall solicit their votes at the ensuing election. The hon. gentleman expresses his regret that the electors should be called upon to exercise the franchise at a period of manufacturing depression, and proceeds to argue that the present crisis affords proof of the soundness and beneficence of the principles of Free Trade. In conclusion, Mr. Cobden suggests reasons for believing that the Free Traders will have to exert vigilance in the new Parliament, and says he shall be ready to return to active political life "with renewed health."

ROYAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.—On Thursday afternoon the Judges met to award the premiums for the best oil-paintings sent to Westminster Hall in the first week in June, pursuant to notices issued by her Majesty's Commissioners of Fine Arts in 1844. The following is a list of successful artists:—In the First Class, £500: Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, 8, Leigh-street, Burton-crescent; Mr. G. F. Watts, 48, Cambridge-street, Edgware-road; Mr. Edward Armitage, 13, George-street, Adelphi.—In the Second Class, £300: Mr. John Cross, 85, Fetter-lane; Mr. Paul Falconer Poole, 1, St. John's-place, Lisson-grove North; Mr. Noel Paton, Woer's-alley Cottage, Dunfermline, N.B.—In the Third Class, £200: Mr. James Eckford Lander, 35, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square; Mr. Charles Lucy, Tudor-lodge, Albert-street, Mornington-crescent; Mr. John Calcott Horsley, the Mall, Kensington Gravel Pits.—The Exhibition contains, altogether, 120 paintings, many of them of a colossal size.

AMBERGATE, NOTTINGHAM, AND BOSTON, &c., RAILWAY.—A numerous meeting of shareholders in the above line was held yesterday, at the George and Vulture, George-yard, Lombard-street, pursuant to an invitation from a portion of their body, who had been in communication with the Directors on the present position of the Company: Benjamin Badger, Esq., barrister-at-law, in the chair. The circular calling the meeting, and the report of what had taken place in the correspondence, having been read, the Chairman animadverted severely on the unwillingness of the Directors to sell, lease, or let the line, and recommended the shareholders to look after themselves. Several gentlemen warmly advocated the Chairman's views, and eventually appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee, with power to add to their number, to watch over the interests of the shareholders at the General Meeting, in August next; viz.: Herbert Ingram, Esq.; Benjamin Badger, Esq., barrister; J. Davis, Esq.; S. H. Armitage, Esq., of Wakefield; Horatio Phillips, Esq.; F. Wakefield, jun., Esq., Nottingham; and Richard Wilkinson, Esq.

DEATH OF MR. RAWLINSON, THE MAGISTRATE OF MARYLEBONE POLICE COURT.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of five and six o'clock, the above gentleman departed this life, at his residence in town. The deceased gentleman was the oldest magistrate in the metropolitan district, and had not been ill more than a week or ten days.

CRICKET.—THE GENTLEMEN OF KENT AND THE GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.—This interesting rivalry, which occupied the attention of the cricketing world, at Lord's, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, was brought to a close on the last-named day. England: first innings, 181; second, 225. Kent: first innings, 180; second, 67. England, therefore, won by 156 runs.—**BLACKHEATH (DARTMOUTH) v. CLAPHAM.**—This annual contest came off on Thursday, at Blackheath, when the result was the defeat of the former upon the first innings by 77 runs.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CROYDON RAILWAY.—An accident of a very distressing nature occurred near the Anerley station of the above railway, on Thursday evening. Mr. Buckmaster, who tenants the Anerley Tavern, holds some land on the opposite side of the railway to that on which the tavern is situate. On this land some labourers were employed in haymaking, the nephew of Mr. Buckmaster, aged only nineteen, superintending their operations. He was in the act of crossing the railway to the field, when a pilot engine, on its way to town, passed the station at a rapid pace, and, before the unfortunate young man could clear the line, he was struck by the off-buffer and thrown a distance of several yards, falling with great violence on the back of his head, by which his skull was fractured. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, but was dead on arriving there.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.—SURRENDER OF SA DA BANDEIRA.

Accounts have been received from Lisbon *via* Spain, stating that Sa da Bandeira had surrendered at discretion, prisoner of war, at Setubal, on the 14th inst., with 2000 regular troops.

The two provinces of Beira are completely relieved of revolutionary troops, who have retired to Grotto.

Letters from Lisbon to the 19th inst., reached us yesterday afternoon.

The insurgent force at Setubal had been entirely broken up and dispersed; 142 chiefs and officers and more than 400 of the soldiers were now in custody in Lisbon; the rest had fled to the interior, but were overtaken by Vinhaes at Alcaçar do Sal, where he made upwards of 300 prisoners, and many others besides surrendered to him. The leaders were on board our squadron in the Tagus, and in custody until the submission of the Junta shall bring the amnesty into force. The neck of the insurrection in the south of Portugal was broken, and the progress of pacification there would be rapid, though Evora, reinforced by the fugitives, might hold out for some time.

Thirty of the prisoners had escaped from Fort St. Julian.

Up to the 21st inst., the English squadron had not arrived at Oporto from Lisbon to make an attack upon the former city. There was a force of 9000 in surgents congregated, and it was reported they would yield to the English power, and that only; and should the Spanish army arrive and show fight, they would defend the city to the very last. It was said that the Spanish army, 3000 strong, was at Braga, about ten leagues from Oporto, whither they were making with all expedition.

A decree had been issued making Bank of Lisbon notes legal tenders for only one-third of each payment, from the first of July forward. This measure will throw all commercial operations into the greatest confusion.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Thursday publish full details of the affair at Canton. The *Debâts* justifies the course adopted by Sir J. Davis, sets forth the moderation of the English, and says they demanded nothing which ought not to have been conceded four or five years ago. On the other hand, the *Presse*, with its accustomed hatred of England, and its usual perversion of truth, speaks of our conduct as unjustifiable and barbarous.

The Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday, resumed the consideration of the Budget. An amendment was carried against Ministers, the effect of which will be to reduce the expenses of the Council of State by 45,000£.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

June 21.

At a Congregation held this day the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor of Civil Law.—Henry J. S. Maine, Trinity College, Professor of Civil Law.

Ad Eundem.—William Sutherland McDonald, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford; James Jackson, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford.

June 23.

At a Congregation held this day, the following degrees were conferred:—

M.A.—C. W. Underwood, St. John's College; W. Murton, St. John's College; T. Dixon, Jesus College.

B.A.—W. H. Morris, St. Peter's College.

THE DEANERY OF MANCHESTER.—The Rev. G. N. Bowers, Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, will be the new Dean of Manchester.

FALL OF A RAILWAY ARCH.—On the evening of yesterday week an accident occurred in the Borough, upon the works in connexion with the North Kent, or London and Gravesend Railway, in consequence of the falling of an arch, passing over Great Russell-street. During the latter part of the afternoon, several of the men employed in the erection of a viaduct, were engaged in removing the struts and centre-pieces from the brick-work forming the permanent way for the new line. But a few minutes had elapsed after the removal of these timber supports before a cracking was heard overhead, and before it was possible to give any alarm the whole of the new work came down with a tremendous crash. As soon as it was possible workmen were set to work to remove the rubbish, and in a short time three persons were found all very seriously injured. In prosecuting their further search, the men met with the body of a respectably dressed man, who was dreadfully mutilated, scarcely a trace of his features being discernible. Soon afterwards, the body of a middle-aged female, also much mutilated, was found. On Monday an inquiry was commenced, before Wm. Carter, Esq., the Coroner for Surrey, and a Jury, at Bermondsey workhouse, as to the deaths of Frederick Messenger, aged 56, and Mary Thiseiton, aged 44, who were killed as stated above. Some witnesses having been examined, who described the accident to have been occasioned by a rope connected with the centre of the arch becoming accidentally entangled with a passing cart, and the support of the arch being thus suddenly and violently withdrawn. The inquest was adjourned till Monday next, in order to obtain the opinions of practical men as to the state of the works and the soundness of the materials of which they were composed.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is now confirmed that the Porte has accepted the proposition of Prince Metternich for settling the difference between Greece and Turkey. The Grand Vizier's letter has been handed to the English Minister, and by him forwarded to Vienna. The dispute is regarded as arranged. M. Mussurus will return to Athens, but will not, it is thought, long remain there.

On the 14th inst., the anniversary of the battle of Marengo, a colossal statue of Napoleon was erected on the field, to commemorate the victory of the French army. The generous thought is due to M. Jean Antoine Delayo, of Alexandria, an enthusiastic admirer of the Emperor.

The *Ayr Advertiser* says there was found dead lately, on the banks of Pulgarny, *alias* the Water of Bladenock, near Drumlamford House, a cagy heron, the stomach of which contained the amazing number of thirty-nine fine trout.

On Monday week a trout was taken with a rod and line in the river Wye, near Hereford, of the following measurement:—Length, 22½ inches; largest girth, behind pectoral fin, 13½ inches. When first caught it weighed 5½ lbs. The fish was in fine season.

Two persons, a man and a woman, who sought refuge in a barn along with a crowd of persons in Tamworth, on Tuesday last, during a thunder-storm, were struck dead by the electric fluid.

In the night of the 13th the residence of the Count de Goerlitz, at Darmstadt, was in great part burnt down. Fire broke out in the chamber of the Countess, who perished in the flames.

The thirty-three prisoners who were taken at Torres Vedras have arrived at Angola. Amongst them were Counts Bomfin and Villa Real.

The sale of horse-flesh has been permitted in Hanover, and thousands of poor people exist on it. It is sold in many places, ready cooked, at 1d. per pound.

Joseph Ady has been defeated in the New County Court, Whitechapel. He was summoned by a gentleman who had paid him £1 for useless information, and the court ordered him to refund the money, with all expenses, within a week from the hearing of the summons.

The Queen of Portugal has written a letter to the Duke of Palmella, in the most gracious manner, commanding his return to Lisbon, and his resumption of the position which he had so long and so deservedly held in the Councils of her Majesty before he was compelled, by the civil war, to quit the country.

The "London," a new eight-feet-driving-wheel narrow gauge engine has lately made several trials on the North Western Railway, from Wolverhampton to the Camden Town station. On Friday (last week), with 12 carriages, or about 60 tons, seven consecutive miles were performed within seven minutes, and one mile was run in 55 seconds, or at a rate of rather more than 65 miles per hour. It is stated that the engine was perfectly steady at this velocity.

The *Trent* steamer, which arrived with the West India mails on Monday, brings the news that the Mexican Congress had given Santa Anna instructions to set fire to and burn the whole city of Mexico, rather than that it should fall into the hands of the Americans. There is nothing of interest from the West India Islands.

West and Farmery, the individuals charged with forging scrip of the South Western Railway Company, have been found guilty at the Central Criminal Court, but the question as to what is the exact legal nature of scrip is to be argued before the fifteen Judges in November next. Judgment is, therefore, reserved.

A large meeting was held in the Vestry Hall, Lambeth, on Monday evening, at which donations and subscriptions, amounting in all to near £200, were contributed for the purpose of replacing the valuable tools lost by the workmen in the late fire at Messrs. Maudslay and Field's, the engineers.

In its sitting of the 16th, the three States of the Prussian Diet adopted, by 220 votes against 205, the bill for the admission of Jews to all places, except such as are connected with the exercise of other forms of worship, or in the religious instruction.

We learn from Modena that the Duke and Duchess de Bordeau have been on a visit to the Duchess of Parma, the widow of Napoleon, and were on the 12th inst., still with her at Parma.

On the 21st of May last, the packet-ship *Eulalia*, belonging to St. Sebastian, while on a passage from Havana to Galway, was overwhelmed by an iceberg. Two boats, containing the captain, 14 of the crew, and 14 passengers, succeeded in getting clear of the wreck, but the third, with 20 persons in it, most of whom were women, was drawn down with the vessel, and every soul perished. On the following day the remaining boats, with their crews, were picked up by the schooner *Newport*, of Stockton, which vessel has reached Galway. The loss of the *Eulalia* and cargo is estimated at £25,000.

The *Maidstone Journal* states that a farmer in the Weald of Kent has for the last two years dug up excellent crops of potatoes, the whole of which had exhibited the usual signs of disease. The plan he pursued was simple—immediately on the disease appearing as usual in the haulm, the whole of the haulm was cut off and removed, and good crops entirely free from disease were the result.

The *Minstrel* has arrived from Monte Video, which she left on the 16th of April. General Oribe continued to invest Monte Video, whose inhabitants were occasionally shot by his forces. About a fortnight before the *Minstrel* left, an English quartermaster was murdered, and the carcass of his horse sold for beef in the market-place.

The Admiralty have ordered two ships at Pembroke to be immediately cleared out and fitted as fever ships for Liverpool, to which port they are to be towed by steam vessels as soon as they are ready.

A quantity of forged thirds scrip of the North British Railway has just been found to be in circulation at Leeds, a portion having been taken up at one of the banks in that town for a person who gave a name (although it is perhaps fictitious), and is said to reside in Thirsk. The matter is under investigation.

The number of vessels which arrived in the port of London from foreign ports during the past week was 216, the greater proportion of which were laden with grain and provisions of various kinds, cattle, &c., the production of the Continental States of Europe.

A letter from Berlin of the 14th states that Baron de Humboldt has recovered from his late dangerous illness, and that he appeared at Court the day before.

Letters from Vienna of the 13th instant announce that the Supreme Court of Justice had pronounced judgment in the case of the 33 soldiers of the garrison of that capital, accused of high treason for participation in the Polish conspiracy of 1845. 17 were acquitted, and the 16 others were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. This sentence, however, has been remitted to hard labour in fortresses during 10, 12, 15, and 18 years.

The German Countess, Frederika Asgård, who was last week committed, from Westminster Police Court, for stealing ten sovereigns, the property of James Thomas Roberts, has been found guilty of the offence, at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

It is probable that, at the general election, the Earl of Dundonald will be proposed as one of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland.

The Boulogne Chamber of Commerce has requested the superior authorities to repeal the decision of 30th June, 1832, by virtue of which certain ornamental tonnage dues are levied on steamers entering Boulogne with despatches.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing between England and France was—at Boulogne, 1589; at Calais, 221; total, 1810.

The letters received from Liverpool and the manufacturing districts this week are written in more cheerful terms upon the subject of trade. The demand for cotton is increasing, and although speculators continue to operate in the staple to the disadvantage of the manufacturer, the latter is buying rather more for immediate requirements.

Father Matheu is now in London, having been summoned over to give evidence before the Emigration Committee.

The Duke of Marlborough is making great alterations relative to the game on his estate at and around Blenheim. He has let the right of shooting over most of his manors to gentlemen in the locality. The lessees are to have the power of destroying what they please.

The disturbances which commenced at Hamburg on the 15th, were renewed on the following night with increased vigour. The military were called out about half-past nine, and were assaulted with a shower of stones. They were compelled, at last, to make use of their weapons, and many persons were wounded. One soldier was killed, and another had his leg broken. The Senate had an extraordinary meeting. Next morning the police forced the patent dealers to sell the potatoes at a reasonable price.

Donizetti, the composer, is about quitting the asylum where he has some time been confined, and will henceforth reside in Paris, under the care of his nephew.

The potato disease has broken out in Scotland. Letters from the neighbourhood of Montrose represent the disease as already generally manifested. Of a large number of potatoes, taken up indifferently, nearly every one was found to be spotted on the outside, and diseased throughout. Accounts from Kirkaldy are to the same effect.

The works on the Huddersfield and Manchester Line of Railways, from Huddersfield to Cooper Bridge, are fast approaching completion. It is reported that the Directors intend taking their first trip on or about the 16th of next month, and that it will be open to the public immediately afterwards.

The general exhibition of the products of Belgian industry, at Brussels, is fixed this year to take place during the months of August and September, in the extensive buildings of the new *entrepot*.

Prince Albert has forwarded a subscription of twenty-five guineas to the Committee of Management of the Caxton Memorial.

The British and Foreign Institute, which was set on foot and conducted by Mr. J. S. Buckingham, has ceased to exist. A printed report states the cause of its cessation to be want of funds, partly occasioned by several members omitting to pay the arrears of their subscriptions.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR GRENVILLE TEMPLE BART., OF STOWE.

SIR GRENVILLE TEMPLE, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Hussars, died at Constance, in Switzerland, on the 7th, aged 48. He was the eldest son of the late Sir Grenville Temple, 9th Baronet, whose father, Sir John Temple, succeeded to the title in



HER MAJESTY, THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE PRINCESS ALICE, AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

A SKETCH FROM THE LATE REVIEW.

THE QUEEN.

Tis merrie June. The sun shines out
On corslet of the Cuirassier,
On bay'net bright, while banners flout
The gay breeze, 'mid the people's cheer.
Why rings to heaven that joyous shout?
Our Sovereign Liege is riding by.
The mother and the wife, throughout
Worthy all blessings from on high.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

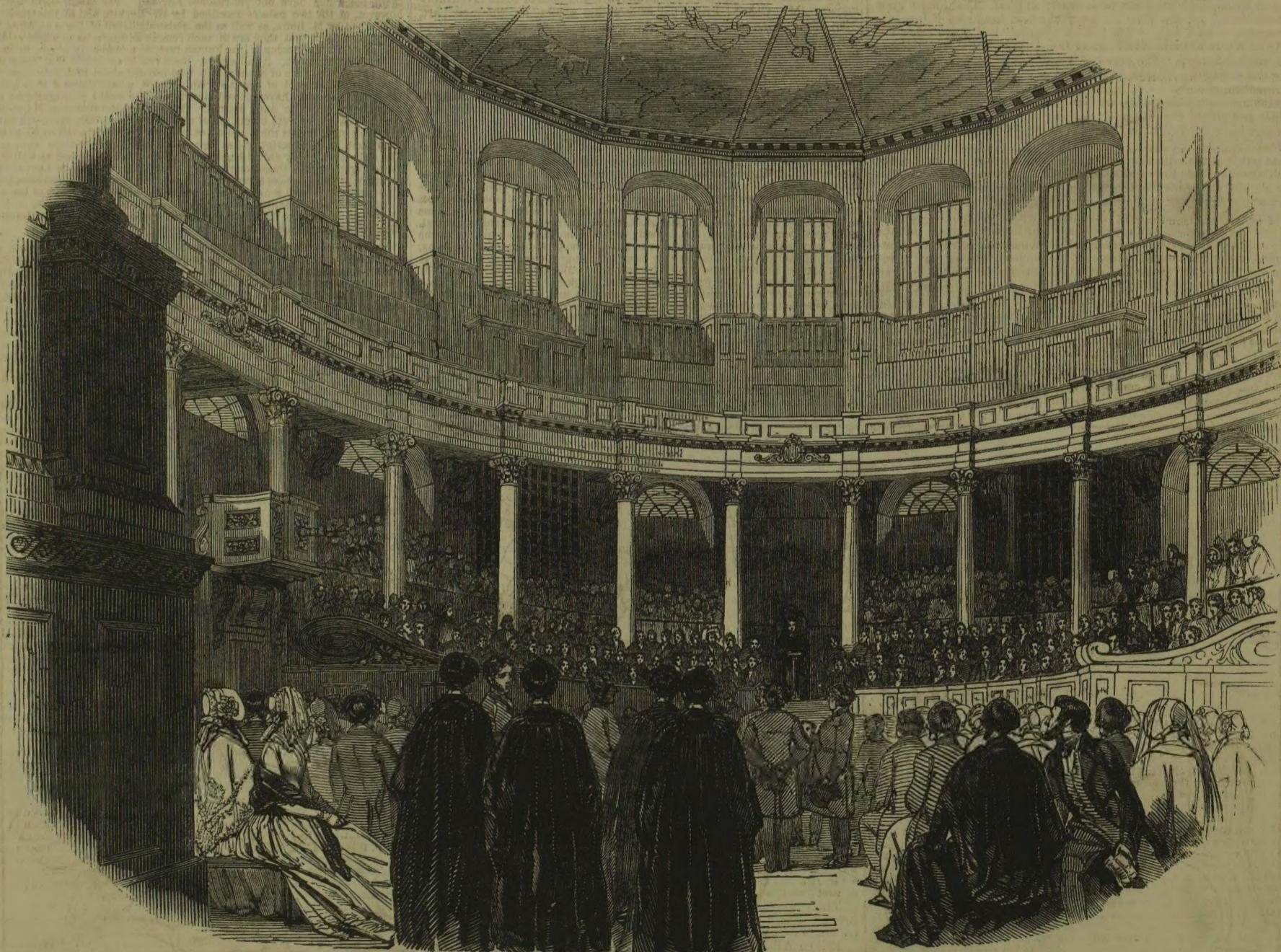
Still rings the People's glad acclaim,
What calls their fervent blessings down?
The youthful Heir of spotless fame,
Heir to Old England's love and crown,
The Prince of Wales! That g'orius name,
Cressy and Agincourt well knew;
When sank the oriflamme in shame
Before St. George's banner true.

THE PRINCESS ALICE.

Loudly the welkin peals again,
What! view ye not your blooming child,
Sweet as the Lily without stain,
Or Rosebud in the desert wild—
The Princess Alice? Royal Flow'r!
May the parental virtues beam
Bright in the soul as in a bower,
By Seraphs built on Life's fair stream.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Hurrah! The shout bursts out once more,
The veteran Captain's silvery brow,
Well known upon Iberia's shore,
Bends lowly to his saddle-bow.
The aged eagle greets the dove,
Gallant and goodly is the scene.
Hurrah! for him who bravely strove
At Waterloo! GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!—L.



THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT OXFORD.—GENERAL MEETING IN THE UNIVERSITY THEATRE, ON WEDNESDAY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

FINE ARTS.



"THE BLIND PIPER."—BY FREDERICK TAYLER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

Or the general merit of the present Exhibition we have spoken at length in our paper of the first of May. Copley Fielding was never better; or Prout, for some years past, nearly so good. That long "View in Lincolnshire," by De Wint is one of the best examples of his style we remember to have seen. "The Lake of Geneva," by George Fripp, is a Callcott in Water-Colours. Could we say more? Mr. Evans, of Eton, has been as much at home in "The Forest of Atholl" as "The Woods of Windsor," or the pleasanter "Banks of the Thames." Hunt is equally happy in representing ploughboys with pies, and butcher-boys with pigs, as he is in catching the thoughtful air of trampers on the road, or in giving to grapes and plums the blue mist or meal that we see upon them before fingers have touched them. That "Claddagh Fisherman's Cabin," by Alfred Fripp, is a charming interior, full of simple truth and beauty. Cox has put to shame his other drawings—and he has several in the Exhibition—in that fine Gainsborough-like picture, the "Bolton Abbey"; and Frederick Tayler has added a new charm to his style, and shown a facility of invention, new, though not unexpected. It is pleasing to speak of artists long favourites with the public—some of whom triumph as before, and others excel their former efforts. But the novelty of the Exhibition is somewhat by—thousands have seen it besides ourselves—and we only return to the subject that we may introduce to our readers (to speak like artists) a Frederick Tayler and an Alfred Fripp. Mr. Tayler delights to exhibit on the "screens;" but go where he will, he is always prominent and pleasing. One of the best of his pictures is No. 236, "Fording the Stream"—a Berghem-like composition, full of poetic truth and beauty. Another, equally excellent (engraved in our present Number), is "The Blind Piper"—representing a young and interesting girl conducting her blind and aged parent over a narrow bridge, under which a deep gully is visible. The care and caution of the girl are admirably expressed. Of the eleven works contributed by Mr. Tayler, the picture we have engraved and the

picture we have described, are unquestionably, the most happy. He has only to concentrate his resources, and he will then be a better painter than he is—good as he is now.

There are two Fripps who exhibit in the present Exhibition—George Fripp and Alfred Fripp, both artists of merit, and both of them favourably known. Mr. George Fripp has chosen his scenes, for the most part, from the rich landscapes of Yorkshire, though Geneva, and the valleys of the Thames and the Meuse, have afforded subjects to diversify his pencil. Mr. Alfred Fripp, on the other hand, has almost confined himself to Ireland—to the cabins of Claddagh fishermen, the peasants of Connaught, and the girls of Munster. His large picture, "The Hallowed Relic" (No. 172), is essentially Irish; his "Visionary" was engraved in our Journal of the 12th inst.

THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES.

The accounts that have reached this country from time to time of the recent excavations and discoveries amongst the supposed ruins of Nineveh, have excited the curiosity not only of the antiquarian but of all scriptural students, from the illustration which they afford of passages in Holy Writ, of which all material traces appeared to be lost. We are indebted for such remains as have hitherto come to light to the indefatigable labours of M. Botta, the French Consul at Mossul, and to our own countryman Mr. Layard; and, it is no more than justice to the latter to remark that he was the *first* to indicate the probability of these ruins, though his suggestions were so coldly received by our Government that he was left to pursue his researches unaided, excepting by the private resources of Sir Stratford Canning. The French Government, however, with its accustomed liberal sympathy in the cause of science, stepped in, and most nobly assisted M. Botta, who has thus been enabled to precede Mr. Layard in discoveries of sculptures, &c., &c., at Khorsabad, which have, some time since, been forwarded to Paris. The prompt liberality of our neighbours has, at length, had some effect upon ourselves, as we are informed that some pecuniary assistance has been transmitted to Mr. L., though, certainly, somewhat at the eleventh hour; for he has energetically worked, regardless of obstacles, and succeeded in forwarding to this country some of his important discoveries, which have within the last few days arrived safely at the British Museum. These interesting remains consist of two fragments of a colossal statue of a human-headed bull, and eleven Bassi

Reliefs, the whole from a vast building upon a mound at Nimroud, on the left bank of the Tigris, about twenty-five miles south of Mossul, and the site, as there is every reason to believe, of the most renowned and ancient city of the Assyrian Empire. It would be idle to attempt to assign a date to these interesting sculptures without fully and carefully investigating the inscriptions that belong to them, but which have not yet reached England. The extent and magnificence, however, of the two palaces described by Mr. Layard, and of that discovered at Khorsabad by M. Botta, as well as the elaborate detail of the sculptures, lead us to the conclusion that they are of such remote antiquity as to afford evidence of that primitive civilization of the human race, so abundantly proved in the books of the Old Testament. At all events, there can be no doubt that these remains date prior to the time of Sennacherib, who reigned about 2560 years ago; for the total dismemberment of the Assyrian Empire, which followed only a century later, could scarcely have allowed time to execute works so magnificent as these monuments prove to have existed. The walls of the palace at Nimroud, from which these works were taken, are of unbaked brick or clay, incrusted with slabs of marble eight inches thick and seven feet wide; the height cannot be ascertained at present, as the inscription has been cut off to render the slabs more portable. The slabs were firmly united together by plugs of brass or wood, as well as wedge shaped cramps, like those common in the buildings of ancient Egypt. The decorations of these palaces seem to have been arranged in horizontal compartments, alternately filled with sculpture, and with the cuneiform character of the country, so that each wall presented a record of the valour and achievements of the great King, both in war and in the chase, written in the vernacular of Nineveh and in the universal language of art.

Nine of the Reliefs apparently relate to the actions of the same King, certain of the subjects seeming to follow naturally and consecutively. Though no system appears to have been adopted in the order of arrangement at the Museum, it may yet be more convenient to follow that arrangement in this description, with one exception—where the two slabs have obviously been originally joined together. The First Relieveo represents the attack of a fortified city. The King, accompanied by his body guard, bearing his arms, and attended by a single eunuch, all on foot, directs his arrows against the city. The King's dress consists of a long fringed embroidered robe, with a shorter tunic, closing in front, and likewise embroidered, bordered, and fringed. He has cords and tassel depending from his girdle, in which he wears two daggers and a sword. He has two arrows in his hand, and wears a cap like a truncated cone, with a point at the top, like that represented in the Sculpture at Nahr-el-Kelb; a plain fillet passes round the cap, and is tied behind with long ribbons. His ear-rings have



THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES, AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—BULL HUNT.

long pendants, and the bracelets on his wrists are distinguished by rosettes. The body-guard have conical caps upon their heads; surcoats reaching midway down the legs; sandals on their feet, and massive rings upon their wrists. Ear-rings are worn by all; in each of the Sculptures some being distinguished by three-lobed terminations, some consisting of rings with broad, and others with long pendants. Each of the body-guard has a round shield upon his left arm, which he holds upraised, to protect the King from the missiles of the enemy. One wears a quiver of arrows; and a sword by his side, and holds two arrows for the King's use, whilst the other carries the King's javelin, and is without a sword or quiver. The eunuch is clothed in a long, elaborately embroidered robe, fringed at the bottom; a sash round his waist, over which his sword belt is buckled; ear-rings and bracelets, but no sandals. On his left side are a bow and quiver full of arrows, and in his right hand is an instrument like a whip handle, with a rosette at one end, and a loop at the other. It is worthy of especial remark that, in all the Sculptures, the personal attendants of the King, whether his bearded guards or his eunuchs, carry this whip-like implement; and that in no case is a thong attached. Is it an emblem of sovereign power, as in the Egyptian monuments, and, at the present time, in the East, when the Governor of a province is invariably accompanied by the bearer of the Korbash. The eunuch's head is uncovered, and his hair is formally curled. Directly in front of the King is a castle formed of wicker work, protected in front by projecting shields of some less fragile material. This structure, which runs on wheels, is as high as the walls of the town, and has a lower covered tower, both upper and lower range having three loop-holes for the discharge of the missiles. The upper tower contains soldiers armed with bows, arrows, and stones, and bearing square wicker shields; one soldier is in the act of throwing a stone, under cover of his companion's shield. The wicker war-engine carries with it a battering ram, which is doing good work upon the walls of the town, plainly shown by the dislodged and falling stones. The besieged city has embattled walls, with towers at intervals—these towers being higher than the walls. The gateway of the city is arched, the doors opening in the middle, and guarded by towers on each side; and there are loopholes and windows both in the towers and the walls above the gateway. The defenders upon the walls are discharging arrows, with which their quivers, slung at their backs, are amply stocked. They bear the square wicker shield, and are distinguished from the besiegers by wearing a fillet round their heads, like that worn by a people represented on the Egyptian monuments, instead of the conical cap. In the front of the besieged is a magnate of the city, holding a slackened bow in his left hand, and apparently endeavouring to obtain a parley. We would call attention to the peculiar position of his right hand, closing it, by bringing the four fingers and thumb together, as the action is still used in the East, where attention and consideration are required: it is invariably accompanied by the word "Sabi"—patience.

The second slab is the fragment of a Relievo, in which the figures are colossal. They consist of the King, who is in the act of drinking; behind him is his military eunuch, holding his bow and the whip-shaped instrument before described. The King wears the truncated cap, with the fillet tied behind, ear-rings with the long pendant and drop at the end; rosette-clasped bracelet; a necklace of alternate long and round beads; an under-dress fastened with tassels, and his robe furled and embroidered and set with gems at the border. The eunuch likewise wears a neck-lace, furred robe, and richly-ornamented under garment; his head is uncovered, and hair formally curled.

The Third Relievo represents the Chariot of the King drawn by three horses. The Chariot is almost precisely the same as the Egyptian; to the sides are fixed, crossways, two quivers full of arrows, each quiver being also furnished with a small bow and hatchet. What appears to be a richly-ornamented bow-case, is fixed in front of the Chariot and over the horses' backs. The bossed shield of the King hangs at the back of the Chariot, where the spear is likewise fixed in a place appointed for it, decorated with a human head. In front is the metal bar, fixed to the pole, as in the Egyptian Chariots; and the harness and trappings of the horses are exactly like the Egyptian, but their tails are knotted. The horses have beads upon their necks, with cuneiform characters cut upon them, probably a chaplet of amulets, as is still the custom of Oriental nations. In front of the Chariot is the King's Groom, clothed in a short tunic, bordered and fringed; belt round his waist, sword suspended from the shoulders, sandals upon his feet, but his head uncovered, and hair elaborately curled. Within the Chariot is the Charioteer, holding the reins, and with a whip in his right hand. His dress is a tunic, with a sash and belt round his waist, and sword by his side; but he wears no covering on his head nor bracelets on his arms. The body-guard behind the Chariot have bordered but not fringed tunics; and over their shoulders round highly-bossed shields, with a lion's head in the centre. They wear the conical cap, sandals, and enriched swords, and hold the whip-like instrument in their right, and bows in their left hands. Before the King's Chariot are two soldiers clothed in scale armour, reaching from the cap down to the ankles. One is pointing his arrows upwards, whilst the other, holding a dagger in his right hand, is guarding his comrades with his thickly-bossed shield: it is remarkable that all the bowmen appear to be accompanied by shield-bearers. A third soldier, wearing a sword, but not clad in armour, is kneeling in front, intimating fighting in ranks; the aim of the whole seems to be at something above, of which, perhaps, the representation is missing, a surprise supported by the fact that the King is no where visible on this slab. A vulture is directing his flight towards the battlefield, where another above the Chariot is devouring a dying man, who has fallen whilst in the act of flying. He wears the fillet which indicates the enemy.

The Fourth which we shall describe (the ninth of the arrangement of the Museum) represents the Standard-bearers of the great King, with their respective charioots. Each chariot bears a distinct standard—the foremost one being a bull, and the other, two horses. The chariots and the trappings of the horses are the same as before described, excepting that the horses have plumes upon their heads. There are three horses to each chariot, but only six legs are represented; and the officers are without caps, though, in other particulars, their dresses are the same as on the former slabs. The victorious army is pursuing the enemy through a wood, indicated by the trees and bushes; and the vulture hovering over the first chariot, and the headless bodies stretched amongst the trees, are sufficiently suggestive that the carnage has been great. One of the leaders of the enemy is imploring for quarter; the horses of his chariot are falling, plunging and struggling in different directions, in admirable opposition to the composed array of the King's body-guard, distinguished by the conical cap and whip-like instrument. The wheels of the chariots of the enemy have eight spokes—whereas, the other chariots have but six.

(Continued on page 412.)

THE PAINTER PRISONER.

(An Extract from the Note-Book of a Tourist through the Isle of Wight.)

—Another interesting incident occurred in our making the tour of the Island, which, if I could describe as feelingly as did the amiable lady who narrated it to us, would, doubtless, give the reader as much melancholy pleasure as it afforded to ourselves.

"In one of the beautiful vales in the centre of the Island stands a villa occupied by the respected widow of a medical gentleman, with whom we were, in years gone by, acquainted. We called at her house; and, on looking at some paintings which adorn her drawing-room (a set of landscapes), one of our party observed that some of them were sweetly painted in the style of Morland, but that he thought they were by different masters. Our hostess politely set him right, and assured him that they were all painted by the same person, a pupil of George Morland's, and that she herself had witnessed their progress when painting, under the following peculiar and melancholy circumstances:—

"Paul D.—was a successful pupil of George Morland, but, as was the case with his master, Paul's talents were beclouded by habits of continued intoxication. He was, in consequence, not only unable to tread in the higher walks of his profession, but had, not unfrequently, to paint ordinary public-house signs to defray the 'score that was chalked up against him' for the over-night's indulgence in his Bacchanalian orgies. Following one of these occasions, when he had out-drunk his sign, and out-smoked his credit, on a cold frosty night, with only one half-penny in his pocket, the poor Painter was turned out of a roadside pot-house, where he had been painting a red lion, a blue boar, a Saracen's head, or some such monstrosity, to seek a bed under the first haystack he found on the cold and bleak downs adjoining to Salisbury Plain. The consequence was, Paul found himself, in the morning, not only half dead with cold, but with two of his fingers completely frost-bitten and paralyzed, and himself without the means of purchasing, or even now of painting for, a meal to support nature. In this dilemma, the poor fellow went to the first cottage he saw, with the intention of begging for a morsel of bread to help him on his way. He knocked—not one answered. He opened the door, and found the family were all from home—a silver watch unfortunately hung over the mantelpiece—hunger was urgent, despair desperate—he found no food; but, in an evil moment, took the watch and hurried from the house! Reflection soon came, and, shuddering at the crime he had committed, the poor conscience-stricken Painter knew not what to do; he dared not return to the cottage for fear of detection. His recovered sense of honesty would not allow him to convert the stolen watch to his own use. These feelings—his over night's excess—the pain of his frozen fingers—the general debility that his cold sleep had induced—produced on his mind such a bewilderment, that, hardly knowing what he did, he threw the stolen property into a pond by the road side; and, in hopes of escaping from his own feelings, hurried on his way to Salisbury. The Cottager returned soon after Paul had departed; he missed his watch—was informed that a person had been seen to leave his cottage a few minutes previous. He pursued, caught, and charged the Painter with the theft. Paul unhesitatingly admitted it, and returned with his captor to where he had thrown it. The pond was dragged with a rake, and the stolen property recovered. The prisoner was, notwithstanding, taken before a magistrate, admitted the robbery, and was forthwith committed for trial to Fisherton Gaol.

"The husband of our narrator was there, and had been for many years the medical attendant at the county gaol; and the poor frost-bitten prisoner, of course, became his patient. The surgeon's skill soon stopped the course of sloughing and of gangrene, which had taken place in the frozen fingers; and the Christian's benevolence, in supplying such generous food and wines, from his own table, as the poor starved Painter required, soon restored him to health and physical capability. Paul was an altered man; and his moral feelings had resumed their proper position. In gratitude for the benevolence, skill, and attention of his Doctor, the poor fellow proposed to paint him a series of pictures, as part payment of the great debt he owed him; for he had yet several months to remain in prison, ere the coming of the Judge. The Doctor, with kind feelings, foresees the advantage it would be to the prisoner, and agreed that he should paint a series of landscapes for him, reserving to himself the right of paying such sum as they might be worth when finished. Mahogany panels were purchased, brushes, paints, and pencils were supplied, and the Painter commenced his labours. Long ere the assizes took place, Paul had finished—not only the series of landscapes (ten, I think, in number)—but also a couple of exquisitely finished hand-screens, which latter he insisted on presenting to the Doctor's lady, who had, with similar benevolence to

her husband's, superintended and administered the comforts to the Prisoner, and had daily visited him during his long and dreary imprisonment. It is presumed that some influential persons, who were acquainted with the Painter's strange and romantic story, had interfered with the owner of the watch; for when the eventful day of trial at length came, no person appeared to prosecute, and Paul was discharged by proclamation. He received from the kind Doctor a considerable sum for his landscapes; and left the court an altered, a richer, and a better man."

B. B.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The rooms were crowded to excess at the eighth and last Concert for the season, 1847, on Monday night. In the first part Mozart's symphony in C, No. 6, called the "Jupiter," on account of its colossal fugue in the last movement, and Beethoven's "Leonora" overture, played at one of the previous Concerts, were nobly executed. In the second act Sterndale Bennett's picturesque and Mendelssohnian overture, the "Naiades," Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, and Weber's overture, the "Ruler of the Spirits," were finely performed, despite of some evidences of fatigue in the wind instruments in the "Pastoral," owing to the length of the programme. Herr Hellmesberger played De Beriot's third violin concerto in E minor nicely but not brilliantly. Mme. Dorus Gras sang Herold's air "Jours de mon enfance," from the "Pré aux Clercs," with the violin obligato deliciously played by Sainton, and Aubert's air "Dés l'enfance," from the "Serment." The latter is but a series of *softeggi*, but they were marvelously done by the accomplished vocalist. Pischek gave with much spirit the "Zampa" scene by Herold, and with Mme. Dorus Gras Mozart's "Crudel perché." At the close of the concert, Costa was called for, and greeted heartily by the band and company, as an acknowledgment for his valuable services as conductor during the two past seasons, through which the Society was saved from destruction. We are happy to add that the instrumentalists will receive a *bonus*, in addition to their regular pay, and that a balance will be added to the funded capital of this truly National Institution, which has effected so much for the cultivation of the highest order of classical music in this country.

CONCERT AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The morning performance at Covent Garden was brilliantly attended. The house was crowded in every part by rank and fashion. The "Stabat Mater" was superbly executed; although, owing to Mario's hoarseness, he was unable to sing the tenor part. Salvi was his substitute in the "Cujus animam," and Sig Lavia and Mr. Genge took the parts in the two Quatuors at sight. Grisi's powerful tones in the "Infiammatus," and Albini's exquisite pathos in the "Fac ut portem," secured rapturous encores for both these pairs. Madame Ronconi and Albini, in the duo "Quis est homo," and Tamburini, in the "Pro peccatis" and the "Ela mater," were immensely applauded. The choruses and band were beyond all praise. The overtures to "Oberon," "Semiramide," and "Fidelio," were executed by the orchestra under Costa's baton, with unparalleled power and brilliancy; and such was the prolonged cheering at each display, that encores might have been accepted for all three. In the miscellaneous act, Mme. Ronconi sang the cavatina from "Maria di Rohan" so well, as to be earnestly applauded both by band and audience: this artiste, as a concert singer, may take a high position. Ronconi gave an air from Donizetti's "Gemma di Verga;" and Salvi was compelled to sing Verdi's "Ciel pretoso" twice. Rosini's chorus, "La carita," completed this admirable entertainment, the success of which has caused an announcement for a second Concert, on Friday, the 2nd of July, when Beethoven's "Battle Symphony" will be played, the two military bands having been unable to attend on the glorious 18th. Beethoven's "Leonora" overture is also to be done, and will bring out the force of the fifteen first-rate violinists Costa has collected in his band of eighty artists. These morning performances will enable many amateurs, especially ladies who live at the outskirts, and do not like to be out late at night, to hear this great orchestra, and the leading singers.

MUSICAL UNION.—At the Seventh Meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, the programme combined vocal as well as instrumental attraction.

Mme. de Mendi sang Biepling's air "La Primavera," very sweetly, and Pischek gave a German lied (MS.), by Luders, "Die beyden Grenadier;" and an air by G. Kreutzer, "Die Nacht ist schön," with violin obligato by J. Hellmesberger, admirably. Mozart's Quartet in D, No. 7, was played by J. Hellmesberger, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti. The Andante and Finale of Spohr's double Quartet, No. 3, op. 87, were assigned to Sainton, J. Hellmesberger, Hill, Piatti, Deloffre, Thrillwall, G. Hellmesberger, and Howell. The Adagio and Rondo of Onslow's Quintet, op. 25, in C, showed Sainton and Deloffre, Hill, Rousselot, and Howell. Hummel's Septet in D minor, op. 75, was nobly rendered by Madame Dulcken (piano), Ribas (flute), Barret (oboe), Jarrett (corno), &c. Joachim, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti executed Beethoven's Quartet in B flat, No. 6; and finally a Trio for three violins, by G. Hellmesberger, was brilliantly played by the composer, his brother, and Sainton, closing a remarkably fine concert.

MADAME DE LOZANO.—This vocalist, a Spanish lady of distinction, who has been compelled to resort to the profession, gave a Concert at Willis's Rooms, conducted by Signor Pilotti, on Monday; and, in addition to her own national airs, afforded proofs of her accomplishments in the Italian school. She was assisted by Madame Mortier de Fontaine, the Misses Pyne; Signor Galli, Montelli, Marcolini, the Clebras guitarists; Madame Forester, pianiste; and Mr. Reeves, harpist.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—The seventh Concert, on Wednesday night, under the direction of the Archbishop of York, for the King of Hanover, contained an excellent selection. Mr. Reeves, the English tenor, who has had great success in Italy, made his *début* in Mozart's "A te, fra tanta affanni," from the "Davidide Penitente." He displayed a fine quality of voice, and a good style, but the aria itself was not calculated to develop his powers to the best advantage. M. Roger, the famed French tenor, of the Parisian Opera Comique, also made his first appearance at these Concerts, giving Mehl's air, "Champs Paternels," with an intensity that quite electrified the ordinarily iridescent aristocratic assemblage. M. Roger and Madame Dorus Gras sang Paisiello's charming duetto from Metastasio's "Olimpiade," "Ne giorni tuoi felice," excellently. Madame Dorus Gras' Auberish version of Mozart's "Parto" was clever, but not orthodox; and we preferred Mr. Williams's clarinet obligato. She also gave Cherubini's air, "Jeunes filles," from the "Anacreon." Madame Carradori Allian in two familiar airs by Sacchini and Handel, maintained her fame. Miss Bassano's rich contralto notes told well in Beethoven's "In questa tomba." Pischek sung Brahms's celebrated scene, with German words, "Deeper and Deeper Still," transposed, of course. The veteran tenor's glory will not be affected by Pischek's version, too vociferously claimed to our minds in the recitative; but the air, "Waft your Angels," was sweetly sung. Mehl's Quartetto from "Joseph," "No, no, shime," was superbly rendered by Pischek, Reeves, and Machin, but Mr. Peck's part was not heard. Cherubini's "Lodoiska" overture, choruses by Handel and Beethoven, and gleanings from Glück, Mozart's "Clemenza di Tito," &c., were also included in the scheme. The eighth and last Concert will be on Wednesday next; and on the 12th and 14th, the annual morning rehearsal and evening performance of the "Messiah," in aid of the Royal Society of Musicians.

MADAME OURY.—This gifted pianiste gave a very delightful matinée on Wednesday, at her residence, in Marlborough-street, affording many specimens of her classical style and finished execution. She gave the air, with variations, from the Kreutzer Sonata for Piano and Violin, with Mr. Oury, with the utmost taste, feeling, and precision. Mr. Godefroid played some of his charming pieces on the harp, and Mme. de Mendi sang Spanish melodies excellently.

MISS DOLEY AND MR. LINDSAY SLOPER.—The fair vocalist and the clever pianist gave a Morning Concert, on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were crowded to excess. Miss Dolley had a most flattering reception. She sang ballads by T. Linley and G. E. Huy, Rossini's aria, "Ah! quel gloria," and Mozart's "Pesta o cora," with her usual success. Mr. Sloper played a brilliant rondo, in B minor, by Mendelssohn; one of Heller's studies; and, with Benedict, a new piano-forte duo for two piano-fortes, admirably. John Parry was encored in "Lalla Rookh," when he gave "Foreign Affairs." The other vocalists were Mme. Dorus Gras, Mlle. Vera, Miss Rainforth, Mr. H. Phillips (who sang Mendelssohn's scene "On Lena's gloomy heath" finely), the Misses Pyne, Signor Bruzzi, Ciabatta, &c. The brothers Joseph and George Hellmesberger appeared, for the last time this season, in a concertina, by Fuchs, for two violins. Benedict and Lindsay Sloper were the conductors, and Mr. Willy's orchestra played overtures.

MR. STOCKING'S CONCERT.—We are requested to state that Mlle. Cinzia Pagliardini is a pupil of MM. Schilling and Schulz, for the piano, and of Madame Pagliardini, her mother, for singing. We would recommend Signor Tito Pagliardini, who lectures us for not having seen the programme, when he addresses a correction to the journals, to be more cautious for the future. We have Mr. Stocking's programme before us; not only is the name of the singer recorded, which Signor Pagliardini asserts was never mentioned, but a majority of the artists are specially referred to as "pupils of Mr. Stocking," and caused the mistake in including Mlle. Cinzia in the category, an error certainly not in the slightest degree calculated to be "injurious to her in her profession," as Signor Tito so warmly asserts.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.—The concert last evening, (Friday,) of Mr. Robert Green, the pianist, will be noticed in our next publication. On Monday morning, rehearsal of Ancient Concerts; and Mlle. Vera and Signor Emiliani will give their Concert at the Beethoven Rooms, Harley-street. In the evening, Mr. Perry's new Oratorio of "Hezekiah" will be produced at the Hanover-square Rooms; Mr. Wilson closes his season at the Music Hall; Mr. R. Blagrove, the concertinaist, gives his Concert at the Mortimer-street Rooms; and the eighth and last meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, with Joachim, Sainton, Hill, and Rousselot, will take place. On Wednesday evening, the eighth and last Ancient Concert; and Mr. Muller's *sorée* for the recitation and performance of Beethoven's "Egmont."

On Friday morning, second concert at the Royal Italian Opera. There will be a musical festival at the Chinese Installation on the 5th of July, and two following days. Mlle. Alboni, at the Gentlemen's Concert, at Manchester, last Monday evening, created a great sensation. She was raptuously encored in "Una voce," by Rossini, and in the drinking song from the "Lucrezia Borgia." The duo from the "Gazza Ladra," "Ebben per mia memona," was sung by Mlle. Corbari (of the Royal Italian Opera,) and Mlle. Alboni; and Mlle. de Mendi was associated with them in Cimarosa's trio "Le faccio." Mlle. Corbari sang the Polacca from "Linda," "Oh! luce de quest'anima," and Mlle. de Mendi an air from the "Sonnambula." Joachim played Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, and one of Ernst's pieces.

Madame Jenny Lutze has left London for Stuttgart. She is married to Herr Dingelstadt, of that capital. The Hellmesbergers have also quitted town on their return to Vienna, their natal city. Schulhoff, the pianist, has left for Paris. Don R. de Ciebra gave a Guitar Recital at the Princess' Concert-room, on Friday. The engagements for the Italian Opera at St. Petersburgh, for the season 1847-1848, comprise Mlle. de Giulii, prima donna; Mlle. Angri, contralto; Guasco, tenor; and Signor Tamburini, basso. Mlle. Charlton, of the Brussels Company, when it was at Drury-Lane Theatre, is now the star of the Opera Comique, in Paris.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The subject of Jenny Lind's performance of *Norma*, has, since she first appeared in this character, last week, formed matter of discussion in every circle. That she gives a new reading to this part, one of the most important in a dramatic point of view, of the operatic *répertoire*, every one knows; but so much has been said about the extreme tenderness she infused into her performance, that those who have not seen her are led to think this is the only characteristic of her impersonation. But the *real Norma* is not only tender and loving, but proud and passionate; and the difference between the performance of Mlle. Lind and that of her predecessors in the part, is, that with her former feelings are too powerful to allow the latter to have their full and unimpeded course. In the moments of the greatest and most fiery anger, her voice, her movements, all betray that her anguish is stronger still. She does not rave at *Polione* as one who finds the pleasure of seeing him crouch beneath her eye, some compensation for the misery he has inflicted. Her anger is the strong indignation of a faithful heart at its betrayal, and the cry of an anguish that is too mighty to be borne in silence. But none can say that tenderness is the only feature of Mlle. Lind's performance of *Norma*, who only observe the look of withering scorn which she casts on her faithless lover—a look which one could hardly believe her gentle features capable of conveying.

Mlle. Lind in *Norma* is great from first to last. It is not a splendid burst here and there which constitutes the beauty of her performance; it is a fine intellectual conception of the character which is sustained throughout, not a look or a gesture escaping her, but which is in perfect keeping; and this is not, we are convinced, the effect of art, but of that marvellous power of identifying herself with the character she performs, which none possess to a greater degree. From her first entrance, beneath the calm dignity and inspired manner of the priestess, may be traced the workings of a heart ill at ease. Few things can exceed the beauty of her opening recitative, terminating with those long dying notes, so expressively touching, in which no one can equal her. The "Casta Diva" is sung by her with a touch of sadness, blending with the calm sweetness of the air. And there which constitutes the beauty of her performance; it is a fine intellectual conception of the character which is sustained throughout, not a look or a gesture escaping her, but which is in perfect keeping; and this is not, we are convinced, the effect of art

out for them, but "Love's Telegraph," "A Curious Case," and "The Critic," were considered, and proved, sufficiently attractive. We somewhat fear, however, that the Princess' is becoming a "star" theatre; we mean that some name in large letters will always be considered necessary in the bill, to ensure a good house. This is to be regretted, since, in the olden time, with its stock company, no theatre offered a better entertainment. Its interests have also been injured by the constant production of sorry translations, which have come out, and gone again, with unmeaning rapidity. It is evidently such a good property, that we should regret to see any further decline of its prosperity through careless management.

SURREY.

On Wednesday evening, after the opera of "Maritana," a new drama was produced, called "The Rag-picker of Paris, and the Dress-maker of St. Antoine," being a translation by Mr. Edward Stirling, of the last drama brought out for Frederick Lemaitre, at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris, and called "Le Chiffonnier de Paris."

The drama is in three acts, preceded by a prologue, the action of which takes place twenty years before that of the piece, on the Quais d'Austerlitz—"a Quay in Austerlitz," as the bill calls it. Its story is of the highest-pressure Boulevart school, involving murder, theft, infanticide, and treachery of every description: but the incidents are remarkably well put together, and the interest kept up with great dramatic tact. We can imagine that with the great Frederick in the principal character, and the costly *mise en scène* of the Porte St. Martin it must be a great hit in Paris. Not that it is otherwise at the Surrey, for the applause throughout was uproarious, as well as at the conclusion: but it has evidently been got up in a great hurry. We were acquainted with much of the scenery; and one or two chances of making a capital effect—the *sorée* at the Baron's, for one—were lost sight of. It was very well played: we were both surprised and gratified at Mr. H. Webb's delineation of the *Chiffonnier*. Even when following every point which had evidently been written for Lemaitre, and in which he must be so great, Mr. H. Webb did not suffer by the mental comparison. He played with a comic earnestness and force highly creditable; and produced an impression upon the audience which we had not before given him credit for being enabled to achieve. Mrs. Vining played the *grisette* with much feeling, and Mrs. Daly, as a *sage-femme*, gave us an exceedingly characteristic representation.

The house was very well filled, every private box being occupied; and the drama will, without doubt, have a long and lucrative run.

ASTLEY'S.

"The Storming of Quito, or the Warrior of the Sun," which is the last spectacle produced at the above house, is an equestrian edition of Sheridan's "Pizarro." The play has been, however, much altered. Two or three funny personages, not found in the original tragedy, are introduced; and *Elvira* and *Valverde* disappear altogether. But this is all for the best. We question whether an Astley audience would be found to sympathise much with their fortunes, whilst, in the action of the piece, there are situations for every kind of effect most likely to be well realized with the peculiar resources of this establishment. Of course the horses are introduced wherever an opportunity presents itself; the best being the escape of *Rolla* with *Cora's* child, which is achieved upon horseback in a very striking manner. The costumes—especially of the Peruvians—are very fanciful and gorgeous, mingling well with the armour and trappings of the Spanish cavalry; and the *tableaux*—we may particularize the concluding one—arranged with an eye to the picturesqueness. Mr. W. West, lately well known as the intelligent stage-manager at Drury Lane, has reappeared on these boards in the character of *Rolla*; and very well indeed he sustained it. His efforts were well supported by the other members of the Astley troupe, in whom great strength of lungs, to overcome the sound-absorbing saw-dust, is more requisite than fine delineation of character. It is not every one who can throw his voice to the back of the gallery; and without this power, the constant recommendations to "speak up!" would somewhat interrupt the performance. The audience ratified the success of the "Storming of Quito" with their hands; and with such heartiness that we can conscientiously chronicle it as complete; and we doubt not but that Mr. Batty will find a fresh and hitherto unexplored gold mine in Peru, to reward him for his enterprise.

THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.

On the first of July, the original Ethiopians will appear for the last time but one in England, for the benefit of our old friend "Bones"—for so we must call him; we cannot bring ourselves to believe that his name is Pell; and on the Saturday following they will take their farewell of us, appearing on that evening with white faces. We must order every body to go and bid good-bye to Bones. By every recollection of his veneration for Dan Tucker—his silent grief at the memory of poor Lucy Neal—his simple-hearted terror at the Ghost Chorus—and his polite reception of Ole Joe, he is entitled to a bumper at parting. Mr. Mitchell favours us with some clever Portraits of the Serenaders. The like-nesses are admirable.

THE AL FRESCO AMUSEMENTS.

Mdlle. Caroline, the most graceful and darling *écuyère* in the world, has returned to VAUXHALL, after an absence, if we mistake not, of five years; and, mounted on her beautifully trained steed, is again witching the world with her noble horsemanship. The weather during the past week has not been altogether so favourable for out-of-door diversions; but, despite the rain, the Royal Property has had no very great reason to complain of want of patronage, and there is really a great deal to see there just at present.

At the SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, M. Jullien is conducting a splendid band, and Gibraltar is taken every time with increased effect. On Tuesday evening, when we looked in, there could not have been less than two thousand visitors—at a rude guess—the admirable behaviour of whom was not the least pleasing feature of the assemblage.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

However, he replied at hazard, with
A modest confidence and calm assurance,
Which lent his learned luxuriant pith,
And pass'd for arguments of good endurance.—BYRON.

THE present has been a merry week for those who can afford to be merry and wise; but not a momentous occasion for those who are fain to extract all the poison they can distil out of pleasure—conventionally called excitement. There was but one race meeting—that of Newcastle-upon-Tyne—whither only the ultra sporting set are wont to repair, and to which we shall return anon, as the chief matter for this instant incubation.

Afao! it was mere paddling, to breathe the manly hearts destined, at no distant day, to beat high with emulation, and pulling for dear life from Westminster bridge to Putney.

At cricket there was one match of account—that played at Lord's, between the Gentlemen of England and the Gentlemen of Kent. In yachting a meeting, at Ryde, to elect a Vice-Commodore to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. At the Royal Thames Yacht Club Rooms, in Covent-garden, also, a meeting, for the entry of the wager vessels for the match to be sailed on the 7th of July; but these passages were of temporary interest, and only for those whom they immediately concerned. Last week we ventured to deal with a portion of the policy of the turf, which, as it seemed to us, was of general application, and public concern. This week we take the liberty to treat of that which forms a parent of the modern system, that, in our poor thought, would also be "more honoured in the breach than the observance."

It has been the habit so long to scoff at all reform—political as well as social—that the privilege has assumed something of the character of a duty for those who are supposed to represent good order, institutions, and such like *ad captandum* phrases. When Akenside set up for a patriot—with his Epistle to Curio—the best of his Castalian verses by a great deal—he got soundly laughed at for his pains. Having thus apostrophised the Minister *in posse*:

See private life by wits arts reclaimed,
See ardent youth to nobles manners framed;
See us achieve what'er was sought by you,
If Curio—only Curio—will be true—

one of his modern commentators thus observes on his end and aim:—"It was Pulteney's business, it seems, to abolish faro and masquerades: to stink the young Duke of Marlborough to a bottle of brandy a-day, and to prevail on Lady Vane to be content with three lovers at a time." Now, could Pulteney have done this—or any part of it—there would have been good cause for congratulation. But why the sneer? The poet was dealing with a general principle, and such is the province of the reformer: the details will spring out of the system as the flowers from the stem. In a right spirit—if even the proposition was a mistaken one—we recently repudiated the modern contrivance for the encouragement of indiscriminate gambling on horse races. A word here—in all courteous argument—with the practice of catering for the taste—in shape of those *catalogues raisonnées* which now regularly appear in anticipation of all the leading turf issues of the season.

When first those gallant Pindarics yclept "Derby Prophecies" made their appearance, they were taken, as they were intended, for good fun—and no more. Now they are looked for and applied as stimulants to a morbid appetite. It is true, they have no influence with those versed in the mysteries of betting, and the subtleties of the odds; but the million swill them down with their "half-and-half," and regard their conclusions "as proofs of holy writ." Let us select a modern instance—from the laboratory of one of the most scientific professors of the art. In his late analysis of the Northumberland Plate, there was this passage—written in

A modest confidence and calm assurance.

"Eryx, I should think doubtful as to showing; his weight, with 6lbs. extra for winning the Grand Stand Plate at Epsom, is 6st. 8lbs., which quite obliterates his chance of winning on this occasion." Nevertheless this "calm assurance," he "went and won," as the stable boys say, putting "into the hole" hecatombs of the confiding, that, taking the argument for matter "of good endurance," laid against him, some for the simple issue, to lose; some for the double event, neither to win nor start. During the existence of the South Sea Bubble, we are told by the biographer of Walpole, "he calm good sense preserved him from the general infatuation; he condemned the prevailing madness in public, and turned a considerable sum by taking advantage of it in private." Regard should be had to the possibility of its being urged in the history of the Turf during the nine-teenth century, that its prophets had succeeded in discovering the philosopher's stone; the art of turning base metal into gold—in some such doggerel couplet as this:

Herein lay the spell of their alchemy's lore—
The "coming events cast their shadows before."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A great number of horses were backed this afternoon, and a few of them, viz., Conspiracy, Grimston, Blackbird, Milliner, Stultz, Martext, The Hero, Fitz-Emilius, Cossack, and The Farmer's Daughter, were in good demand, but the general business was bad, and the changes of slight importance.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.		
9 to 2 agst Conspiracy (t)	6 to 1 agst Blackbird	15 to 1 agst Best of Three
11 to 2 — Grimston (t)	12 to 1 — Executor	15 to 1 — Woodpecker
6 to 1 — The Conjuror	12 to 1 — Eryx	18 to 1 — Vanish
10 to 1 agst The Questionable	20 to 1 agst Stultz (t)	15 to 1 agst Martext
15 to 1 — Vampyre	22 to 1 — Milliner (t)	23 to 1 — Blackbird (t)
	40 to 1 agst Farnham (t)	
5 to 2 agst Cossack	12 to 1 agst Foreclosure (t)	20 to 1 agst Black Dwarf (t)
7 to 1 — Van Tromp (t)	17 to 1 — Farmer's Daughter	25 to 1 — Limestone (t)
12 to 1 — Red Hart (t)		25 to 1 — Mogador (t)
ST. LEGER.		
15 to 1 agst Stultz	20 to 1 agst Milliner (t)	30 to 1 agst Sir George
20 to 1 — Burgundy (t)	23 to 1 — Martext (t)	
The Questionable is declared	to have been amiss since Epsom Races, and to be a doubtful	
	starter for this event.	
2 to 1 agst The Hero	10 to 1 agst Fitz-Emilius	15 to 1 agst Burgundy
9 to 1 — Eryx	12 to 1 — Wolfdog	18 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes
	33 to 1 agst Mendicant	
ST. LEGER.		
5 to 2 agst Cossack	6 to 1 agst Van Tromp	12 to 1 agst Mr. Martin
16 to 1 agst Farmer's Daughter	17 to 1 — Beverlac	25 to 1 — Mogadore
DERBY.		
33 to 1 agst Sesostris	40 to 1 agst Beverlac	
40 to 1 — Nil Desperandum	50 to 1 — The Stinger	
500 even between The Stinger and Glendower.		

DERBY.

20 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum | 25 to 1 agst Flatcatcher (t) | 40 to 1 agst Corsican (t)

40 to 1 agst Eddie Ochiltree (t) | 100 to 1 agst Incendiary (t)

THURSDAY.—A thin muster, and very little business doing; and the only horses in favour Milliner, Stultz, Burgundy, and Martext, for the Goodwood Stakes; and Eryx for the Goodwood Cup; for the latter race, Wolfdog and Mendicant are altogether friendless:—

GOODWOOD STAKES.		
15 to 1 agst Stultz	20 to 1 agst Milliner (t)	30 to 1 agst Sir George
20 to 1 — Burgundy (t)	23 to 1 — Martext (t)	
The Questionable is declared	to have been amiss since Epsom Races, and to be a doubtful	
	starter for this event.	
2 to 1 agst The Hero	10 to 1 agst Fitz-Emilius	15 to 1 agst Burgundy
9 to 1 — Eryx	12 to 1 — Wolfdog	18 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes
	33 to 1 agst Mendicant	
ST. LEGER.		
5 to 2 agst Cossack	6 to 1 agst Van Tromp	12 to 1 agst Mr. Martin
16 to 1 agst Farmer's Daughter	17 to 1 — Beverlac	25 to 1 — Mogadore
DERBY.		
33 to 1 agst Sesostris	40 to 1 agst Beverlac	
40 to 1 — Nil Desperandum	50 to 1 — The Stinger	
500 even between The Stinger and Glendower.		

NEWCASTLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Newcastle commenced on Tuesday, with every prospect of being the most successful in respect of company and the quality of the sport that has been had for several seasons. The weather was remarkably fine, and the course in excellent order.

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for two yr olds: colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. Three-quarters of a mile. (13 Subs.)

Mr. J. Scott's The Stinger, allowed 3lb (F. Butler) 1

Mr. Allen's Camphine, allowed 5lb (Joy) 2

Betting: 4 to 1 on The Stinger. The Stinger made all the running, and won easily by four lengths.

The North Derby Stakes of 25 sovs each, p.p., with 100 added, for three-yr olds: colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 2lb. The second to receive £50. Once round. (18 Subs.)

Lord Eglington's Van Tromp (J. Marson) 1

Lord Zetland's Helias (Templar) 2

Mr. J. Taylor's George Hudson (Holmes) 3

Mr. W. Scott's Christopher (F. Butler) 4

Van Tromp took the lead, with Helias second, George Hudson third, and Christopher last, for the first 200 yards, when he resigned it to Helias and George Hudson, the latter making the running to the distance. Helias and Van Tromp then went in front, the favourite winning easily by a length.

The Tyro Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added, for two-yr-old colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb; the second to save his stake. From the Newcastle Turn in. (23 Subs.)

Mr. Pedley's Lady Mary, by Lanercost (Bumby) 1

Mr. W. H. Johnstone's Black Ball (Nat) 2

Mr. T. Dawson n. The Spaniard.. .. (Cartwright) 3

Spaniard made play, with Black Ball second, Lady Mary third, and the others well up, to the Morpeth Turn, where Black Ball took the lead, and carried it to the distance; Lady Mary joined him there, ran a fine race up it, and won by a head.

The Hunters' Stakes of 10 sovs each and 20 added; the second to save his stake. Two Miles. (12 Subs.)

Mr. Merry's Pilot, 5 yrs (Hon. S. Erskine) 1

Mr. Selby's The Falcon, aged (Captain Bell) 2

Mr. Surtees named Rough and Ready, 5 yrs (Owner) 3

Won easily by two lengths.

The Maiden Plate of £50. Heats, once round and a distance.

Lord Glasgow's f, by the Provost, out of Miss Whip, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb; carried 7st 5lb (Nat) 1

Mr. Ridley's Barnton, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb (Cartwright) 2

Mr. Taylor's George Stephenson, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb (Oates) 3

Betting: First Heat—2 to 1 agst George Stephenson, 3 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's filly, and 3 to 1 agst Barnton.

Won by a head. The second was a dead heat between the filly and Barnton; the others were won by a length.

THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES.

(Continued from page 410.)

The Fifth Relievo is a continuation of the last; as, without other internal evidence, may be discovered, by the exactly corresponding parts of the chariot wheel in the two slabs. The King, in the van of the battle, is in his chariot, with his Charioteer and Shield-bearer, who are both uncovered. The chariot, horses, and accompaniments, are the same as heretofore detailed. The shield-bearer

but, whether coeval with the sculpture, or placed there subsequently, is a subject for investigation.

The next sculptures are not Bassi Relievi, but consist of a Colossal Human Head, with bull's horns and ears; and the Cloven Foot of a Bull—probably belonging to a human-headed bull, such as M. Botta has discovered at Khorsabad. The head is covered with an Oriental turban, with a fillet at the back, and a cord round the forehead; the horns and ears appear in the turban. It is likely that this is a portrait of the King, as it bears a resemblance to the other sculptures in all of which there is an evident attempt to maintain the verisimilitude of the principal personage. The King's head is placed upon the Bull, a noble and strong animal, possibly to indicate his strength, or his having vanquished the wild bull; as the Egyptians, in their Sphynx, placed the heads of their Kings upon their favourite lion.

Seventh Relievo—"Colossal Human-headed Divinity," 7 feet high. The beard is formally curled; three bull's horns are laid close down upon and round the head; but, in all other respects, the dress is the same as in No. 6. This deity is also presenting a pine cone with the right hand, and is holding a basket with the left. The lower half of this slab is likewise inscribed with cuneiform letters.

Eighth Relievo represents "The King Returned from the Chase." The Lion is at his feet apparently subdued, but not dead. He is followed by his out-door attendants, consisting of two warriors and two eunuchs, the former habited in the surcoat, reaching no lower than the knees; and the latter in long, fringed, and very richly embroidered robes: they are all uncovered, and carry in their hands the instrument so often mentioned. The King wears the truncated cap, the long, fringed robe, and shorter richly embroidered tunic, with cord and tassels depending. He has a sash round the waist, with a sword-belt buckled over it; and, what seems to be the tassels of the sword-belt, hanging from the shoulders, both before and behind: similar tassels are hanging from the back of the head, under the hair. He wears, also, rosette-clasped bracelets, plain armlets, and a double necklace. The King's cup-bearer, the sherebetes of our day, meets the King, and has presented to him the cup of sherbet or wine for his refreshment, which the King, still leaning on his bow, drinks, whilst the cup-bearer disperses the flies with the fly-dapper in his hand. Over his left shoulder is a long muslin handkerchief or napkin, embroidered and fringed at both ends, for the King to wipe his lips with after drinking. The cup-bearer is prepared to receive the cup, and holds the napkin forward in readiness to present to the King. This is very interesting, from its exact resemblance to the customs of the Persians of the present day: the handkerchief is called el-mahr-rha-na. Behind the cup-bearer stand two other attendants, with their hands clasped one over the other, in the Eastern conventional attitude of respect approved in our time. Behind these, again, are the minstrels playing on instruments with nine strings, which are struck by means of a kind of plectrum, or rather hammer, the fingers evidently being used as stops. Their mouths, in opposition to the firmly-compressed lips of the other persons, are represented open, showing that they are singing their psalms—songs of rejoicing and gladness—at the King's return.



HAWK-HEADED DEITY.

extends his bossed shield to protect the King, who is clothed in a richly-embroidered tunic, the truncated cap, rosette-clasped bracelets; and his bow arm protected from the recoil of the string by a close-fitting shield, fastened above the elbow and wrist. The left arms of his officers are similarly guarded. Above the chariot is a human-headed Divinity, with wings, but without legs; he wears a cap, with two bull's-horns laid close round the head. A broad flat ring encircles this figure, passing immediately above the feathery termination of his person, and behind and above his shoulders. This Divinity sends his winged arrows against the enemies of the King. Directly in front of the King a leader of the enemy is falling from his chariot—one of the horses of which is down, whilst the others are still plunging and endeavouring to extricate themselves; the charioteer, having lost control, is precipitated in front. Beyond, one of the King's soldiers is about to kill a flying foe, in spite of the efforts of a comrade to drag him off to the security of the city, the outworks of which extend to the banks of a shallow stream running through a woody country. One of the enemy lies dead, and others are flying before the conquering King, who pursues them to the very confines of the city. The city has embattled towers, and arched gateway, likewise embattled, and is protected by a ditch and double wall—from behind the second and inner of which the enemy are discharging their arrows. From the towers they are also shooting arrows and throwing stones, under cover of wicker shields. The last figure, as far as the fracture allows us to see, shows one endeavouring to obtain a parley: his slackened bow is in his left hand, and his right is upraised, bespeaking attention.

Sixth Colossal Relievo—"Hawk-headed Deity," 7 feet high. His crest is hanging down behind, and one of the wings from his shoulder is elevated, and the other depressed. His under garment, richly embroidered and edged with tasseled fringe, reaches only to his knees; he has a long robe, similarly trimmed, hanging at the back, and apparently passing round in front, the end hanging over the left shoulder: two double cords, knotted at intervals, and with tassels at the ends, hang from the waist. His outer garment is a long furred and embroidered mantle, reaching down to the ankles; it is passed under the right arm, and thrown over the left shoulder; the handles of two daggers are shown upon the breast. The vest is fastened round the neck with a pomegranate and tassel. He has a plain armlet on his arm, rosette-clasped bracelets on his wrists, earrings; and a head chaplet on his neck, the centre bead of which is a pomegranate. The riband which ties the fillet of the cap is shown behind. In his right hand he holds a pine cone, which he is in the act of presenting; and, in his left, a square basket with a handle. In the sandals, the heel only is protected, the straps passing over the instep: the remains of colouring matter are still upon them. The lower half of this Relievo is covered with a cuneiform inscription;



COLOSSAL HUMAN HEAD.

Ninth Relievo (the fourth in the order at the Museum) represents a Bull Hunt. The King is attended by his huntsman, who follows the chariot, riding sideways upon one horse, and leading another richly caparisoned, with embroidered and fringed saddle necklace and knotted tail, evidently for the King's use in the chase. The King in his chariot, having wounded a bull, seizes him by the horns, and inflicts a deadly wound with one of the daggers he wears. It is especially remarkable that the King is inserting his dagger precisely between the second and third vertebra, where the spinal cord is most assailable, and that he is doing this carelessly, with his head turned away, with the composure gained by long experience. Another bull, pierced with four arrows, lies upon the ground. The horns of the bulls are peculiarly short and thick, but only one is represented on either. It does not, however, follow that unicorns are intended, as it may merely arise from the profile representation. In the usual place is the King's spear, like that carried by the huntsman; it has the addition of a fillet to rouse and frighten the wild beasts. The other appointments of the chariot have been already described; and the three horses have again but six legs shown. The King wears the truncated cap, trilobed ear-rings, bracelets, and armlets; in all other respects his dress is the same as before detailed. His charioteer, who drives, is uncovered: he wears rosette-clasped bracelets like the King's, and holds a whip in his right hand.

The Tenth Relievo represents a Lion Hunt. The King in his chariot, drawn by three horses, which the charioteer urges forward to escape a lion which has already placed his claw upon the backs of the chariot, infuriated at the four arrows which have already taken effect. The King at this juncture aims a deadly

wound at the monster, whose tail is admirably indicative of rage and fury. Behind the lion are two of the King's bearded body-guard, fully armed, and holding their shields and daggers in readiness for defence in the event of the prey escaping the shaft of the King. A wounded lion prowls crouching upon the



COLOSSAL HUMAN-HEADED DIVINITY.

ground in front—the agony expressed in its action being well contrasted with the fury in the former. The tail of the lion has an exaggerated representation of the claw mentioned by Didymus Alexandrinus. The existence of this claw has, until very recently, been disputed; but the observations of some modern naturalists have confirmed the statement which is here traditionally supported by this curious evidence. The King's body-guard wear the conical cap, with a large tassel depending from under the hair at the back of the head; the charioteer is uncovered, and carries a whip in the right hand; and the King himself is dressed as heretofore described, and is armed with a sword, with a lion's head upon it near the handle. In its place behind the chariot is the King's javelin, decorated with the fillet.

The Eleventh Relievo represents "The League, or Treaty of Peace." The King having arrived at the frontier of his dominions, has descended from his chariot to meet another King, as we infer from the short upper tunic, which no where else appears excepting upon the King, and which we, therefore, suppose to be a Royal robe. The two Kings are clothed precisely alike, in richly embroidered and furred robes of the same form; the head-dresses, however, differ; he who we have hitherto distinguished as the King wearing the truncated cap, whereas the other wears the simple fillet before named. Both Kings are on foot, but the conqueror still retains the implements of war; and holds in his right hand two arrows perpendicularly—perhaps, a 'mystical sign of friendship'—whilst his adversary raises his right hand in an action of supplication. That the conditions of the treaty are favourable to the conqueror may be inferred by the surrender of the prisoners, intimated by the prisoner in the conical cap kissing the feet of his King and deliverer. Immediately behind the great King are two eunuchs, each holding bows and quivers of arrows and the whip-shaped instrument; one of these holds an umbrella over the King's head. Behind the eunuchs is the King's groom, armed with a sword, and having a quiver of arrows; he holds the King's chariot, the horses of which, in this representation, have the right number of legs. Beside the chariot stands a body-guard, wearing the conical cap, and holding a javelin; and in the chariot is the charioteer. The King's javelin, with two streamers, is in its appointed place at the back of the chariot. The relative rank and importance of the officers attached to the King are indicated by the height of each individual, each bearing his appropriate insignia.

The great importance of these sculptures in an historical point of view—more from the high state of civilization which they indicate, as regards knowledge of the ornamental and useful sciences, than from their beauty and utility as works of art—would alone be a sufficient excuse for thus minutely entering into their detail; but when we consider that this description may have to meet the eyes of many who may never have an opportunity of seeing the originals, we are satisfied that no other apology will be requisite for so far extending this paper.



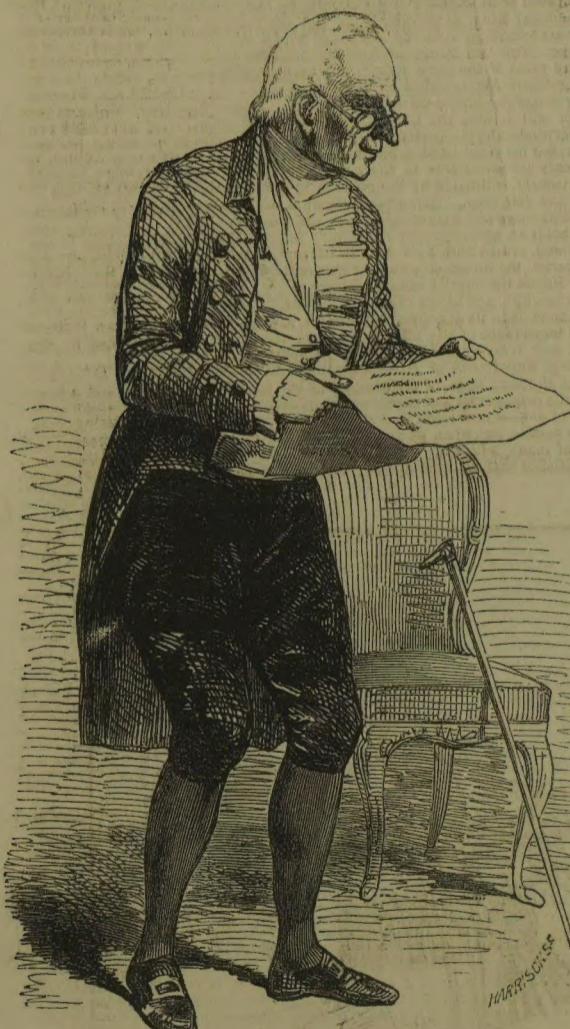
LION HUNT.



SCENE FROM "I DUE FOSCARI," AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

FRENCH PLAYS.

On Wednesday evening M. Bouffé, after his imitable performance of *Michel Perrin*, added to his répertoire the part of *Le Mousse*, in the drama of that name, familiar to the London public as the Adelphi "Cabin Boy." The piece itself is not so good as those hitherto selected by M. Bouffé for his performances. It is neither so forcible nor so amusing as these have generally been; and the part of the *Mousse*, which affords no opportunity for the development of character, but depends for its interest upon situation, is unworthy of his great talents. Nevertheless, it generally interested the audience, and the personation was complete. The transformation from the grey-headed, simple-hearted, *Cure* of the first piece, to the awkward, scrubby, frank, jovial sea-boy, was perfect. There was the freshness of youth in every tone of his voice, and its elasticity in every action.



M. BOUFFÉ AS "LE PÈRE TURLUTUTU."

It was not the prettily got-up cabin-boy as Madame Celeste interpreted the character, but the genuine unlicked cub of the quarter-deck, with a good heart, quick feelings, but not very bright understanding. The look of incomprehension at the legal proceedings which declared *Jenny* a slave was exquisite; whilst, at times, the simple earnestness of feeling almost raised the part to the dignity of tragedy. The character itself was never-forgotten, and the *Mousse*, who had done great acts, had protected injured innocence, and achieved heroism, was, as completely in the last scene as he was in the first, *Le Mousse*. The piece was altogether well acted, and nicely put upon the stage, but, with the exception of Mlle. Duverger, whom it were treason to forget, there were none of the *dramatis personæ* that call for particular notice.

Our Cut this week represents M. Bonfifé in one of his best characters—*Le Père Turlututu*—noticed in our Journal of last week.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

VERDI'S "I Due Foscari" was produced, for the first time, on Saturday, and repeated on Tuesday. These two performances may be ranked as the most triumphant of the season. The zeal of the artists, and the care with which the opera was mounted, were unprecedented in this or any other country. The attention to the stage business, accuracy of scenery, and costume, are deserving of all praise. Lord Byron's tragedy was the basis of the libretto, but we do not think the Italian author has been successful in his version. The fault of the drama is that there is no relief to the misery—from the entrance of the doomed *Jacopo* the situations are constantly the same through the three acts. *Loredano's* fiend-like malice is shown in the first act, so is the despair of the suffering wife *Lucrezia*, and equally so the struggle between the paternal feeling and political duty of the *Doge*. The artists are perpetually reiterating the same sentiments. Hence the lack of variety and want of repose. Nothing but the most consummate skill could fix the attention of the audience, with such a monotonous libretto. Grisi and Mario, as *Lucrezia* and *Jacopo* have created a great sensation in Paris; but the parts were new to the English auditory. It is impossible to convey an adequate notion of the transcendent talent displayed by Grisi. The enormous power of voice she developed—her marvellous execution of the most difficult scales—her sustaining vigour in the high notes—the mingled grace, tenderness, and untiring energy of her acting, proved that the resources of this great artiste are inexhaustible, and that she has all the intellectual and physical attributes to add to the glory of her established répertoire. It is to be hoped, that new operas will be composed expressly for her in the next season. Mario's divine singing of the cavatina, "Dal più remoto esiglio," and of its caballetta, "Si lo sento," expressly composed for him by Verdi, and his superb acting of the prison scene, afforded marked evidence of his continued onward progress. Ronconi ranks with his *Chevreuse* in "Maria di Rohan," and that is the highest praise. Who would imagine that Ronconi, who has shown himself to be the *Figaro*, *par excellence*, should be, also, one of the greatest of tragedians. Charles Young, the veteran actor, who was amongst the most fervent of the applauders, declared that Ronconi's *Doge* was one of the finest pieces of acting he had ever witnessed. It is, certainly, a grand conception, from first to last. Ronconi depicted the anguish of the father at being rendered the instrument of his own son's condemnation, by the cruel Council of Ten, with exquisite sensibility, and yet preserving the Brutus-like resolve of the *Doge*, to perform his political duty. The scene in the prison in which the *Doge* appeals to Heaven to protect his son was positively sublime. The resignation of his power in the last scene, his despair at learning his son's death, the breaking of a great soul at hearing the bell sounding for his successor, and his final agony as life recedes from him, defy description. The audience was painfully excited throughout this magnificent representation of the aged *Doge's* last moments. When Ronconi gets excited, the beauty of his baritone tones is indescribable, and causes the hearer to forget that in level passages his intonation is flat, and the natural ruggedness of his organ. He has been justly compared

with the elder Kean in this respect, whom he resembles in figure and height. Kean had a bad voice, but when moved it was music itself. Ronconi's eye is very remarkable, and he has the faculty of expressing varied emotions with astonishing facility.

We can give no account of encores, ovations, &c., for these were incessant; but the most striking effects were in the opening cavatina of Mario, and Grisi, and her duo with Ronconi in the first act. The duo between Mario and Grisi, the subsequent trio with Ronconi, and the quartet, quite startled the house in the second act. In the last act, the duo between Grisi and Mario, and the scena finale by Grisi and Ronconi were the absorbing points of interest. Of the music itself we entertain no high opinion. It is, to our minds, quite unequal to the "Ernani" and "Nabucco." It is deficient in original melody; it abounds in tricky unisonous effects for chorus and band; it is in many parts noisy and vulgar; but, with all these defects, there is a dramatic colouring in the ensemble which tells upon the audience.

Verdi's works, therefore, with first-rate executants, vocally and instrumentally, and with such a Conductor as Costa, who can develop the *nauances* with such delicacy and precision, will strike the ear of the amateur, more than they will satisfy the judgment of the professor. Verdi has been prodigiously puffed and immensely deprecitated; but he is, unquestionably, a man of infinite talent, who may achieve much greater things if he will modify his style—not tax his singers so unmercifully in the declamatory school, and resort to more legitimate means, for his effects. He is now in London, composing an opera for Her Majesty's Theatre, and revising his "Macbeth" for the Royal Italian Opera. We should mention that Taglialico was the *Loredano* on Saturday; but, owing to his indisposition, Polonini sustained it on Tuesday, and both artists sang and acted with discrimination.

Grieve and Telbin's Venetian scenery, and Mrs. Bailey's costumes, require especial notice.

Our artists have selected, in the above Engraving, one of the most exciting situations in the opera. It is just after *Loredano* (Taglialico) announces to *Jacopo*, that the vessel is ready, by orders of the Council of Ten, to convey him to his place of exile, to Crete. *Loredano* exults in his revenge on the race of the *Foscari*, whilst *Jacopo* and his wife *Lucrezia*, vent their rage in denunciations of their oppressor, the aged *Doge* (Ronconi) in vain calling upon his children to obey the fatal doom, and respect the decrees of justice.

Let us also record that the Proprietary have acknowledged the extraordinary exertions of Costa, the musical director, by presenting him with a piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, for the production of twelve operas, besides the "Stabat Mater," in the short period of ten weeks. The labours of the manager (Mr. Beale) and his forces have been, indeed, altogether unprecedented. To construct a new theatre in four months, and to mount twelve operas and five ballets in less than three months, exhibit a degree of activity reflecting the highest credit on every branch of the professions.

On Thursday night, for the benefit of Mdle. Fanny Elssler and the last night

THE NEWCASTLE RACE PLATE—1847.

This cleverly-designed prize was run for, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday. The group (which is eighteen inches high, and seventeen inches long) represents a North American Indian on a wild horse, which he has just caught, and is governing with a noose round the lower jaw; the captured horse is pawing the long grass of the prairies, and endeavouring by every means to divest itself of its rider, but who is skilfully keeping his seat; and the practice is to allow the horse to run till he is exhausted, and thus becomes subdued.

The group is placed on an oval fluted pedestal, on each side of which is a chased scroll shield, in one of which is engraved

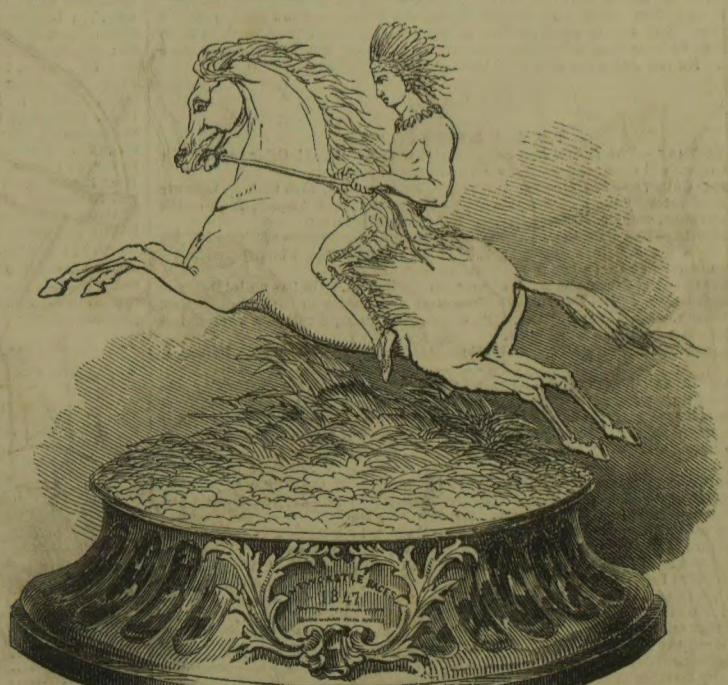
NEWCASTLE RACES. 1847. &c.

This Piece of Plate has been substituted for the Gold Cup, by order of the Stewards (his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., M.P.) It has been executed by Messrs. Reid and Sons, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and reflects credit upon the manufacturers.

The figure of the horse is extremely spirited, and the position of the rider easy; both are in dead-white silver, and the fluted pedestal is of polished silver. The cost is £150.

GIBSON'S STATUE OF THE QUEEN.—The marble statue of her Majesty, executed by Mr. John Gibson, R.A., at Rome, has arrived, and has been removed to Buckingham Palace.

THE COMMAND IN THE PACIFIC.—It is rumoured that since the affairs of Portugal are so likely to be amicably adjusted by British interference, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., will succeed Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour in the Chief Command in the Pacific, and will shift his flag into an 84 gun ship shortly for that purpose. Sir Charles Napier returned to Portsmouth on Monday, and rejoined his flag-ship, the *St. Vincent*, 120, Captain Milne, at Spithead.



THE NEWCASTLE RACE PRIZE PLATE.

WALHALLA, Late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square. MADAME WARTON'S Unequalled Tableaux Vivans.—Entire Charge of Programme. Madame Warton begs to acquaint the Subscribers, Nobility and Public, that a splendid Series of Tableaux will be presented during the present week, introducing several new female Artists from the Continent. A Grand Morning Performance every Morning at Three; Evening Performance at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s. Each Tableau accompanied with descriptive music, by a Band of first-rate talent. The Decorations and Appointments by Messrs. Adams, of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall.

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, and CONCHOLOGY.—Mr. TENNANT, 149, Strand, near Somerset-house, arranges Elementary Collections of MINERALS, FOSSILS, and recent SHELLS, which will greatly facilitate the study of these interesting branches of Science, at 2, 5, 10, 20, to 50 guineas each. He also gives PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in MINERALOGY.

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LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms—Panier Models.

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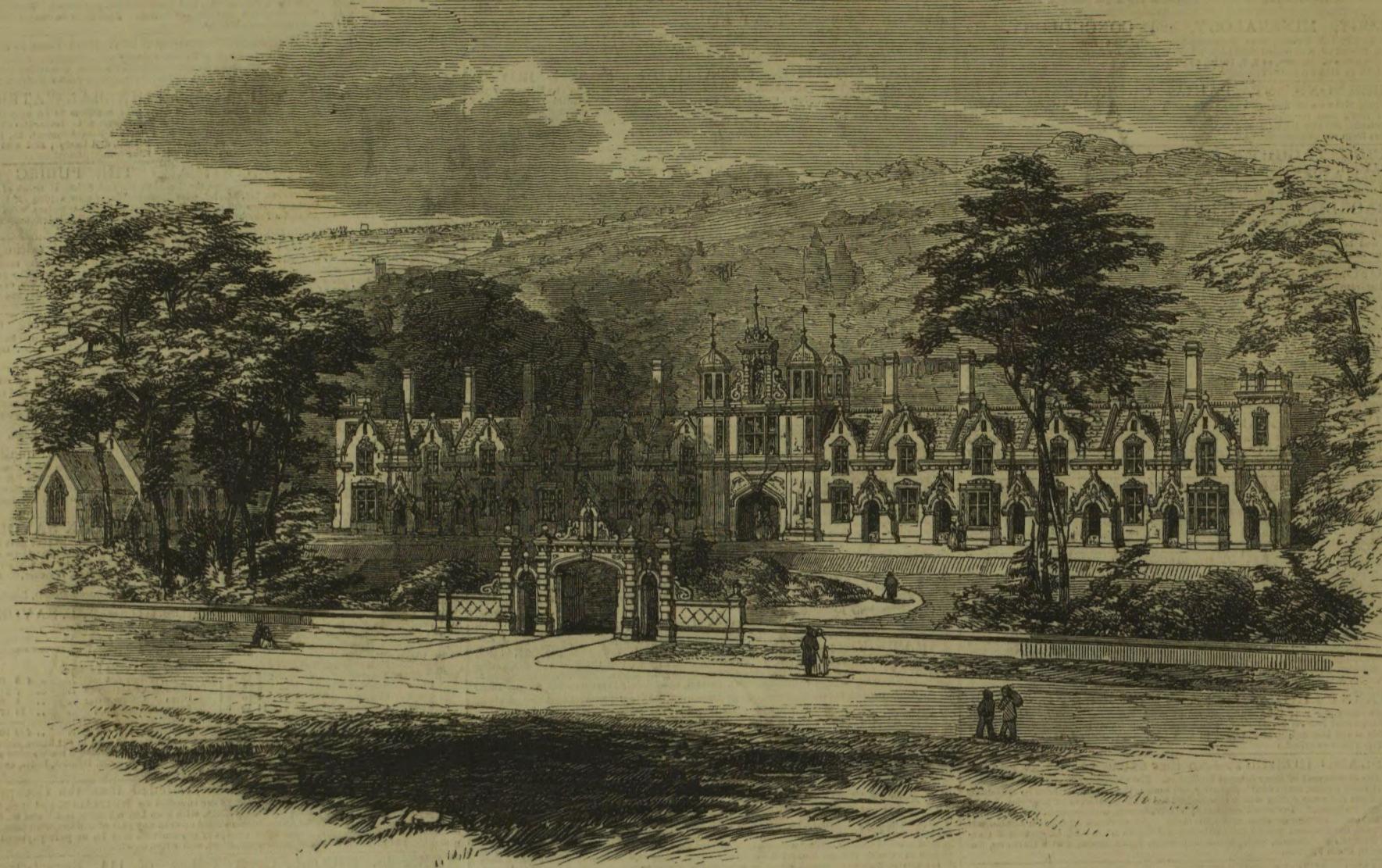
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By Order of the Board, G. A. RENDALL, Secretary.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET. ESTABLISHED 1807



ASYLUM OF THE FISHMONGERS' AND POULTERERS' INSTITUTION, WOOD-GREEN, NEAR HORNSEY.

ASYLUM OF THE FISHMONGERS' AND POULTERERS' INSTITUTION.

On Wednesday, the first stone of an edifice for the above purpose was laid by Viscount Morpeth, at Wood Green, a site of truly picturesque beauty, on the high road between Hornsey, Tottenham, and Southgate.

The Institution has been established some years, and has just raised sufficient funds to commence what has always been the primary object of its establishment: the providing an Asylum and Permanent Relief for the Decayed and Destitute Members of both trades (Fishmongers and Poulters); as well as Casual Relief to those whom accident may throw out of their usual employment for a limited period.

The Committee, in their appeal to the public, "presume to hope that not only will their exertions excite the benevolence of the two trades, but that others blessed with the means of alleviating the accumulated misery of sickness and poverty (the attendants upon old age), brought frequently to premature decay by constant exposure to wet and weather in catering for the pleasures of their wealthier fellow-citizens, may see sufficient reason to induce their kind support and generous aid on the present occasion."

Wood Green is as charming a spot as its sylvan name implies; and is one of the many rural nooks with which the environs of our metropolis abounds. Upon one side of the Green, a District Church, of stone, in the Early English style, with a bell-gable, has lately been erected: the design is very good, and made us regret that better taste had not been employed in the rebuilding of the body of Hornsey Church, to the ancient tower, half-a-mile distant.

The weather on Tuesday was showery, and at noon the rain came down most insensibly. However, on reaching the Green, we found arrangements for a large number of visitors. There were temporary stabling and inclosures for the

accommodation of the horses and carriages of the company; and the place partook of the aspect of a village fair. There were groups of country people in gay holiday attire; and there was the usual *débris* of suburban population. Thus far the preparations for the Asylum. Upon the site of the proposed Asylum had been raised a lofty tent, provided with seats for the spectators; the usual arrangements for laying the stone being nearly in the centre of the front of the area. The stone itself is handsomely sculptured with the arms of the Fishmongers' and Poulters' Companies, and the arms of Lord Morpeth. It forms the base of one of the piers of the central entrance to the Asylum. Upon the platform were the clergy of Tottenham, Edmonton, and Hornsey, Mr. James Harmer, and other influential patrons of the Society. The stone was laid by Viscount Morpeth, in due form; after which his Lordship addressed the company, very eloquently, on the benefits of the Institution.

His Lordship said he had felt that, with respect to all those ailments and infirmities, for the relief of which such institutions as almshouses and asylums were intended, notwithstanding their highly landable nature, a doubt might be perhaps suggested whether their course towards them did not sometimes assume too much of the merely palliative and not enough of the preventive character. He meant that there might be reasons sometimes to doubt that Government, and Legislature, and individuals had—at any rate until a very short period back—given sufficient attention to prevent the dissemination and growth of disease and penury, and had only sought afterwards to relieve and mitigate their inevitable results. However that might be, he thought there was no reason to question, that, while unfeigned want claimed their sympathy, while unassisted need invited their assistance, it must be a graceful, and generous, and Christian act for all those who were in the same walk of life, to come forward from the *old* and relief of those who were in the *new*, and who, he trusted, were only less fortunate than themselves. But he did not wish to found his claims to their support exclusively on such interested motives; he would rather trust his appeal to their sympathy on grounds having less of calculation in them. He would rather invite them to come forward to carry on and crown the good work which they had already so nobly and successfully commenced; not because they might themselves want such assistance by and by, but because their brethren wanted it now. After some further observations, his Lordship concluded, amidst the hearty plaudits of all present.

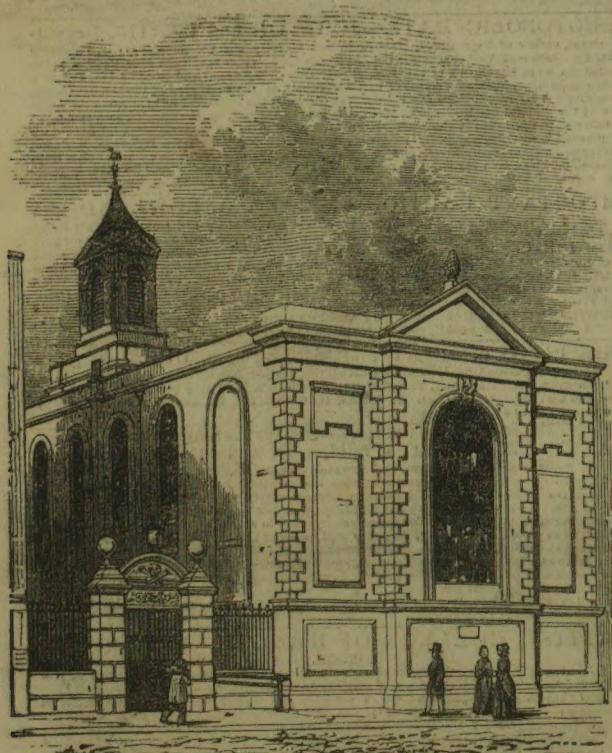
The tent or pavilion was handsomely decorated with the national colours; and the band of the Second Life Guards enlivened the proceedings by playing several airs. After the ceremony of laying the stone, the company retired to an adjoining pavilion, to partake of a splendid *déjeuner*, served in the very best style, by Mr. Youngusband, of Gerard's Hall Tavern, Basing-lane: the viands, confectionery, and wines were excellent and abundant; and a profusion of fine fruit gave a graceful aspect to the tables. There were upwards of 200 guests,—nearly an equal number of ladies and gentlemen. Lord Morpeth presided, and, after Justice had been done to the elegant repast, his Lordship proposed the customary loyal toasts, and "Prosperity to the Fishmongers' and Poulters' Institution;" the noble Chairman facetly turning a *contreens* to good account, in wishing the Asylum might prove as good a retreat to its inmates as the waterproof roof at that moment (in a heavy rain) did to the company. The health of the noble Chairman was proposed by Mr. Harmer, and drunk with great enthusiasm. There was some tasteful singing, with pianoforte accompaniment; and the festivities concluded with a dance. The ladies were elegantly dressed, and the entire scene was extremely gay. The Stewards' arrangements for the enjoyment of the guests were good: in short, there was nothing wanting but fine weather, throughout the day.

The Asylum, as our Illustration shows, is a very piquant and cleverly designed building, of the Tudor character. The architect is Mr. Mee of Carlton Chambers. The outline of the whole is extremely picturesque: the central portion of the building, with its towers and vanes, is very effective; and the entrance-gate is peculiarly well designed. The Engraving shows the principal front; the garden-front is of somewhat different design, but picturesquely ornamented. The plot of ground comprises nearly four acres, so that there will be ample room in it "happy port and haven" for the peaceful enjoyment of those who may seek in it a retreat from the storms of life, and consolation in beclouded old age.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.

ST. STEPHEN'S, COLEMAN-STREET.

This church is of very ancient foundation; between 1171 and 1181, it was given by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to the prior and convent of Butley; and they enjoyed the patronage until the Dissolution, when it devolved on the Crown. Queen Elizabeth granted the patronage of the Vicarage, together with the church and rectory, to the parishioners, who have retained the patronage ever since.



ST. STEPHEN'S, COLEMAN-STREET.

The old church was destroyed by the Great Fire, in the year 1666, and was rebuilt as we now see it, by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1676. The interior has a low flat ceiling, and is very plain. The exterior is shown in our Illustration: the height of the tower is 65 feet.

The church has been lately renovated; and during the repairs, there has been placed within it, "the Pratt Testimonial," a monument to the memory of the late Vicar, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, B.D., the cost being defrayed by subscription among the parishioners and their friends.

The design, selected by the Committee, is by Mr. E. W. Wyon, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place; the Model of which was exhibited last year at the Royal Academy. It is a mural tablet, the bas-relief representing an Angel with the Scroll of the Everlasting Gospel, on which is inscribed, in letters of gold, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." The Angel is symbolical of the Christian Missionary; whilst the three figures, having the characteristic features of the Hindoo-Brahmin, New Zealand Chief, and African, are listening to the inspired harangue of the Angel. These figures are strikingly delineated, and the costumes are simply correct. The Children beneath the Inscription Table are emblematical of the system of mutual instruction pursued in Infant Schools. The execution of the whole we consider highly creditable to the Artist.

The following is the Inscription, from the pen of the Rev. M. M. Preston, of Cheshunt:

To the revered Memory of
JOSIAH PRATT, B.D.,
Vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman Street;
Who, while faithfully preaching the Gospel in this City, largely contributed to its publication
throughout the World,

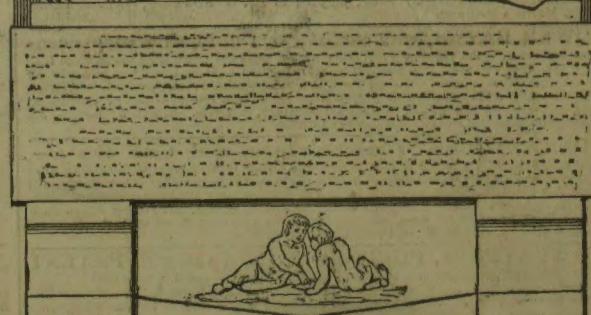
By sharing in the Counsel and Labour
of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of other kindred Associations;
But chiefly at one of the Foundations of the Anti-Slavery Society, Secretary of the
Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East;

To whose objects he unparingly devoted the best energies of his Body and Mind,
And thus, through God's blessing, was instrumental in gathering from among the Heathen,
AFRICA'S, HINDOO'S, NEW ZEALANDERS,
"Bond and Free," into the Church of the Redeemed.

Called in mature age to the Pastoral Superintendence of this Parish,
He devoted to the Flock committed to his charge his ripe knowledge and enlarged
experience; mainly labouring to know more, and to testify more, of the
Unsearchable Riches of Christ.

His entrance into the Parish was quickly followed by
The Establishment of various Parochial Institutions, for the Relief of the Afflicted and
Destitute,
AND FOR THE RELIGIOUS TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN;
His sedulous promotion of which will cause his Memory,
Dear to many in distant lands, to be especially blessed and honoured here.
He rested from his Labours October 10th, 1844, in the 78th Year of his Age.
This record of affectionate respect was erected by the Parishioners and other Friends,
MDCCCXLVII.

We may here correct a misstatement which has lately been made by some of our contemporaries, respecting the revenues of a Church, stated to be St. Catherine, Coleman-street, instead of St. Catherine's Coleman, in Church-row, a turning on the south side of Fenchurch-street. Thus, the *Gazette* of the 15th inst. contains an Order in Council, sanctioning a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which directs that, for the future, the sum of £400 a-year shall be paid out of the revenues of St. Catherine's Coleman, to the Governor of Queen Anne's Bounty, in trust for the ministers for the time being of the new districts of St. Bartholomew, St. Jude, St. Thomas, St. Peter, St. John, and St. Matthias, Bethnal-green. It is mentioned in the Order that the income of St. Catherine's Coleman (now vacant) amounts to about £1100 a-year, and that the population of the parish is only 700, whilst the population of the new districts, to the ministers of which the sum of £400 is hereafter to be paid, amounts to 32,500; the present income of the incumbents of the six districts being only £800 amongst them. Hereafter, the incumbent of St. Catherine's Coleman will receive £700, and the ministers of the six new parochial districts in Bethnal-green will enjoy £1200 a-year—viz.: St. Bartholomew, £230; St. Jude, St. Thomas, and St. Peter, each £200; St. John, 190; and St. Matthias, £180.



MONUMENT BY E. W. WYON, TO THE REV. JOSIAH PRATT.